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REICH TAX REFORM MEASURES PASSED BY THE REICHSTAG

Cuno Government Fall, However,
Regarded as Inevitable—Coalition
Ministry Is Forecast

Industrialists and Landed Interests
Will Pay More Under
New Regulations

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Reichstag unanimously passed the Government's tax reform measures yesterday despite the growing opposition to the Cuno Cabinet, the resignation of which appears imminent, according to information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a German political leader. Inter-party differences were sunk and government criticism checked long enough to obtain an accord on these bills, which it is hoped will alleviate the well-nigh unbearable financial situation, and appease the country crying out against present conditions. However, even the most optimistic realize that these laws are only patchwork, but should remove the gross injustice of the present taxation system, namely what is tantamount to the escape of taxation by the industrialists and landed interests. Hitherto the salary and wage-earner had 10 per cent deducted from their pay regularly, whereas the employer paid a year later with an enormously depreciated currency.

This resulted in the salary and wage earner paying about 98 per cent of the taxes.

A brief summary of the measures as passed yesterday follows:

First, during the month the employer must pay the Government per workman 2½ times his 10 per cent tax, at the same time as it is deducted from the workman's pay.

Second, on the basis of 1913 valuation, farms are to pay "armament contribution," each farmer must pay monthly 1½ gold marks for each 2000 marks of the old valuation of the property.

Third, to compensate the devaluation of the mark, advance payments on income taxes made quarterly are to be increased 400 times to individuals and 600 to companies.

Fourth, the October quarterly income tax payments are increased 800 times to individuals and 1200 to companies, these being special for the Ruhr and Rhine.

Fifth, automobile owners' taxes are to have a single increase of 100 times to raise funds for the Ruhr and Rhine.

Sixth, minor indirect taxes, such as on beer, are to be increased 100 times.

Professor Bonn, a member of the Diet, who is styled the German Keynes, in the course of an interview said that the farm tax was the most important. He believed that several hundred trillion paper marks would be the immediate result of this and added that while it will tune the grain tax, it should have the desired result. Carl Helfferich, a conservative former finance minister, interviewed, took the view that it was "a colossal burden on Germany, especially on agriculture."

It remains to be seen whether the mark inflation will cease. Competent observers are inclined to the opinion that the measures will ultimately prove to have more of a political than a financial significance. The mark may see-saw for the time, but it seems inevitable that it will tumble again until the Ruhr occupation and the reparations question are settled. The country refuses to bow to outside financial control, for fear of losing its sovereignty, although foreign authorities here feel it offers the best solution.

The German masses are groaning under food shortage and the currency plight. The Communists and the extreme Nationalists are rumored to be preparing to unite to create disorders. The effect has been to draw together the conservative and Central groups. The new financial measures are chiefly owing to Social

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BULGARIA UNEASY CONCERNING ATTITUDE OF LITTLE ENTENTE

Sudden Stiffening Becomes Unmistakably Apparent in
Relations With Both Rumania and Yugoslavia

By S. TONJOROFF

By Special Cable
SOFIA, Aug. 11.—Bulgarian sentiment is much disturbed by an unmistakable stiffening in the attitude both of Rumania and of Yugoslavia toward this country since the conference of the Little Entente at Sinia. As regards Rumania, until the conference there was only one cloud on the horizon between the two countries, and that was the closing of the Bulgarian gymnasium in the Dobruja by the Rumanian Ministry of Education on the ground that its curriculum did not contain instruction in Rumanian history and literature. In every other respect the two countries were actively cultivating a friendly spirit.

Further unpleasantness has now been caused by charges brought in the Rumanian press that an outbreak of brigandage in the Dobruja, including attacks upon Rumanian military units, by bandits were connived at by the Bulgarian Government. The Foreign Office this morning issued a vigorous denial. The case, as stated to The Christian Science Monitor, is that the charge that bandits came from the Bulgarian side of the border is unproved, and that if they did so this has been no fault of the Bulgarian authorities.

Mr. Minkoff, first secretary at the Foreign Office, told the representative of the Monitor that it was impossible for Bulgaria to guard adequately its great length of frontier with the limited military establishment allowed under the Treaty of Neuilly, though peremptory orders had been sent to all border commanders to prevent any incursions into Rumania.

Another source of discord is the violent popular clamor caused in Jugo-

slavia by the recent observance in Sofia of the twentieth anniversary of the Macedonian revolution, when 40,000 men, women and children decorated the memorials of fallen Macedonian leaders. The Belgrade press declares that the demonstration was prompted by the Bulgarian Government, and that several ministers were present and spoke. This is vigorously denied, and The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that all the ministers named by the Serbian press were absent on a speaking trip, which included almost the entire Cabinet.

No official representations have been received here yet from either Bucharest or Belgrade, but newspaper polemics across both borders are assuming a violent form. Another fact that also threatens to cause serious complications is the alleged agreement of Yugoslavian, Rumanian and Czechoslovak ministers of foreign affairs at Sinia to demand the representation of the Little Entente on the military commission of control at Sofia, which now consists only of British, French and Italian officers.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Foreign Office this morning that Bulgaria would protest vigorously against the admission of Rumanian, Yugoslavian and possibly Czechoslovak officers as an undue interference with the internal affairs of Bulgaria. It is hoped in government circles here that the Little Entente will not attempt to gain admission to the commission of military control, as that would complicate internal problems which the new Bulgarian Government is trying to solve.

LAST TRIBUTE PAID WARREN G. HARDING

World Honors Late President as
Final Services Are Held in
Ohio Home Town

MARION, O., Aug. 11 (AP)—Final services for the late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding, were held here yesterday. Despite the request of Mrs. Harding and intimates, that the ceremony be but a simple tribute of old friends and neighbors of the home town, it proved to be another public participation. Cabinet officers, senators, representatives and other national dignitaries joined with the citizens of this town in paying final honors. Guns boomed the parting salute and "Taps" was sounded out of respect to the late Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

Crowds poured into this town yesterday to pay their last respects. Among the thousands who viewed the late President's body and visited Mrs. Harding, at the home of Dr. George T. Harding, prior to the final procession were President and Mrs. Coolidge, former President William H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A.; George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain; other high government officials and the Rev. Dr. Jesse Swank and the Rev. George L. Landis of Marion, who officiated at the last service.

Thousands lined the streets to witness the last march to the resting place where a simple service was held—a brief prayer, a few verses of Scripture and the singing of a few hymns by a church choir, members of which were friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harding.

Following this service Mrs. Harding, President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge

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POWERS DEMAND CHINESE INDEMNITY

Fifteen Nations Seek Restitution
for Shantung Train Outrage
by Bandits

PEKING, Aug. 11 (AP)—Indemnities for the capture and imprisonment of foreigners by the Shantung train bandits last May were demanded of the Chinese Government in a communication presented yesterday over the signatures of 15 foreign ministers. Although nationals of only four foreign powers—America, Great Britain, France and Italy—were victims of the bandits, the other diplomatic representatives joined in a memorandum which endorsed the demands made separately by various legations at the time of the brigandage in Honan Province in 1912.

The present demands include damages of \$500 (Mexican) approximately \$250 gold daily for each foreign captive held the first 100 days, thereafter compensation by weeks, with \$100 for the first, \$150 for the second and proportionate increases for the other weeks up to \$300 for the final week.

The British Government asked \$20,000 for a man killed by Joseph Rothman, a British subject, who was shot when the bandits boarded the train.

Wordings of the Memorandum

The memorandum states: "The reforms the Diplomatic Corps has in view would consist in a reorganization of the special Chinese police, who would be placed under the supervision of foreign officers and entrusted with the protection of the railways. The Diplomatic Corps reserves the right, after a more elaborate study, of presenting as soon as possible a scheme which it will ask adopted."

"The Diplomatic Corps requires the punishment of civil and military officials and of employees of railways whose complicity with bandits may have been established or whose conduct has been found to have facilitated the crime, either through negligence or lack of foresight, or whose attitude may have contributed to a prolongation of the detention."

Various Persons to Be Punished
The foreign representatives further find it necessary "to ask the Government to inflict on a number of persons punishments. Gen. Tien Chung Yu, Military Governor of Shantung Province, who is directly responsible for the maintenance of order and protection of foreigners, and a commander-in-chief of troops responsible for the payment and discipline of the troops, should be summarily dismissed, never henceforth to be entrusted to any official duty or mission."

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CABINET MEMBERS HAVE COAL PARLEY WITH MR. COOLIDGE

Other Vital Issues Discussed
With Five of His Advisors
at Individual Meetings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Coolidge discussed the coal situation and other problems pressing for solution with members of the Cabinet today. It was in no sense a meeting of the Cabinet as such, but five of the eight members now in the United States called at the temporary White House in the New Willard and were with Mr. Coolidge the greater part of the forenoon. It was said the first regular meeting of the Cabinet would be held next Tuesday.

The need of a quick move by the Government to ward off a fuel crisis similar to that of last year was understood to have been the chief topic of discussion with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover, however, refused to say what had transpired except that problems relating to his department had been gone over in some detail.

The other Cabinet officers who called at the President's suite were Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Extra Session Discussed

William J. Graham (R.), Representative from Illinois, and a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, told the President that in his opinion prompt action is necessary to prevent a strike of anthracite miners. Mr. Graham said he did not think an extra session was needed to increase the President's power to keep the mines open.

While President Coolidge is not expected to take immediate or drastic action in the matter of changes in the official personnel of the Harding Administration, close observers in Washington are inclined to the view that it is inevitable that several resignations will be handed in in the near future.

Without considering at all what Mr. Coolidge has or has not said since he became President, but simply by going back to events that occurred before the late President Harding left Washington for his western tour, men who know Mr. Coolidge are predicting that when Congress meets in December the returning lawmakers and those who are appearing at the Capitol for the first time will see at least four new faces in the Cabinet.

The four men whom the "political prophets" appear to think will find service with Mr. Coolidge incompatible, because Mr. Coolidge will not be enthusiastic about them, are Mr. Hoover, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Work and Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General.

Four men who are almost certain to remain, if Mr. Coolidge can prevail upon them to do so, are Mr. Hughes, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Weeks and Harry S. New, Postmaster-General. The first three, it is understood, Mr. Coolidge strongly desires to have remain because of their ability. Mr. New he wants to remain because, of all the cabinet, the former Indiana Senator was the closest personal friend of Mr. Harding.

Concerning Edwin S. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and their relationship to Mr. Coolidge, there appears to be no definite information.

He Studied Cabinet

Unlike other vice-presidents, Mr. Coolidge had, while in that office, an unusual opportunity to obtain an accurate estimate of the ability of the members of the Cabinet. Except when he was held in the Senate by pressing business, he always attended Cabinet meetings. Recently, Mr.

Low prices of farm products are brought about by relative oversupply. And the resulting distress is rendered more acute by the exceedingly high prices of everything the farmer buys.

This disparity in price between what the farmer buys and what he has to sell traces back to the conditions under which the farmer works. The remedy for poor living conditions on the farm has always been to farm more efficiently—produce more. All the energies of the Government have been bent toward more efficient production. Soil fertility and crop pest problems have been solved; transportation has been improved; better live stock and crop varieties have been bred. Everything has tended to increase production. But demand has not been increased in proportion. The law of supply and demand has controlled prices and the result is plain.

The fact that men and women have been leaving the farm for industry, simply proves that more efficient farming has brought price levels, which have made it more satisfying for uncounted thousands of farm-bred people to live in cities.

Labor also has faced the problem of low standards of living, a long working day and conditions that lead to stagnation, rather than progress. But Labor has recognized that even though labor can no longer be classed as a commodity, the law of supply and demand still determines wages. The result of the passage of humane legislation concerning working conditions in industry—preventing child labor, restricting immigration, protecting women in industry, regulating hours of labor—has been to decrease the supply of labor and so

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Canada Opposes the Diversion of Water from the Great Lakes

Sir Adam Beck Controversy the Statement of Chicagoan,
Who States That Opposition No Longer Exists

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 11 (Special)—Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, has issued a statement replying to the recent representation made in Canada by William J. Healy, president of the sanitary district of Chicago. Mr. Healy, in a recent press dispatch from Chicago, is credited with the statement that, as a result of his trip through Canada and the representation which he made at Toronto, Ottawa and other points, "there is not now any dispute between the Canadian authorities and the sanitary district of Chicago in regard to the diversion of waters from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River."

"An Act Without Parallel"
Sir Adam vigorously controverts this statement, and points out the seriousness of the diversion of these waters to the power resources of Canada. He describes the action of the sanitary district of Chicago as "an act without parallel on the American continent."

Mr. Healy's object in coming to Canada was to facilitate negotiations looking toward an adjustment of the difficulties in which the sanitary district finds itself by reason of its illegal diversion of water to the Mississippi.

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He Points Way to Rural Prosperity

Director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst

PRESIDENT HAS BIG OPPORTUNITY
TO HELP FARMERS, SAYS EXPERT

Says Mr. Coolidge Can Ease
Disparity Between What Rural
ist Buys and What He Sells

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special)—"What can President Coolidge do to help the farmers?"

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent greeted Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, with that somewhat comprehensive question, scarcely hoping to get a ready answer.

"I've just been thinking about what anybody can do," was the surprising reply from the man whose job it is to find the answers to the problems of farmers in Calvin Coolidge's home state. "I've just been writing on some important problems that face American farmers."

"That is just what Monitor readers want to know about," I assured him. "Well you can begin taking notes now. First off, the biggest problem of our American farmers is their inability to compete with industry on a wage basis," he declared.

"What can the President do about that?"

"We'll come to that. This inability is fundamental to all the ills of farmers. It leads to deserted farms, to inefficient farming, to a reduction of tilled acreage and to diminished output. It is responsible for industrial development at the expense of agriculture, for the distress of the western farmer, for the poor rural schools and starved country preachers of New England," he added.

The question of what the President or anyone else can do about it is a big one. But an outstanding fact he must face, if he would do anything about it, is that farmers have more crops than they know what to do with. This may be due, in part, to disturbed economic conditions in Europe which affect this country; but it goes back to more basic troubles.

Sells Cheap, Buys High
Low prices of farm products are brought about by relative oversupply. And the resulting distress is rendered more acute by the exceedingly high prices of everything the farmer buys.

This disparity in price between what the farmer buys and what he has to sell traces back to the conditions under which the farmer works. The remedy for poor living conditions on the farm has always been to farm more efficiently—produce more. All the energies of the Government have been bent toward more efficient production. Soil fertility and crop pest problems have been solved; transportation has been improved; better live stock and crop varieties have been bred. Everything has tended to increase production. But demand has not been increased in proportion. The law of supply and demand has controlled prices and the result is plain.

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Labor also has faced the problem of low standards of living, a long working day and conditions that lead to stagnation, rather than progress. But Labor has recognized that even though labor can no longer be classed as a commodity, the law of supply and demand still determines wages. The result of the passage of humane legislation concerning working conditions in industry—preventing child labor, restricting immigration, protecting women in industry, regulating hours of labor—has been to decrease the supply of labor and so

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Mr. Haskell's Panacea for Rural Tribulation

Labor legislation has operated to decrease supply, hence to raise price; farm legislation has aimed at increasing supply, hence to lower price. Provide markets.

Health legislation, work-skill program, could cause in any quantity tomorrow if the courts would give jail sentences for first offenses in places of trivial fines. In your hands, the Legislature for laws to give us cleaner politics and a cleaner community.

Other Cities' Records
She pointed to what judges had done in other large cities, asserting that the district attorneys have a peculiar opportunity to see that the courts "give back to the community what the community expects from its courts."

Miss Martha N. Brooks, alderman of Gloucester, spoke to the conference from the point of view of a public official. She declared that the citizens of Gloucester have twice within the past year affirmed their support of prohibition enforcement. This severe penalty, she said, has imposed a responsibility on public officials of the community to see that there be a clean community. Yet, Miss Brooks, declared, it is difficult to get a conviction in the lower courts and many cases are defeated by appeals.

Mr. Hutton pointed out to the conference that precedent exists for action by the district attorneys. In Oregon, he said, just before prohibition went into effect, the district attorneys met and announced that they would foster a clean community.

Lower Courts Cited
The conference discussed several details of possible future procedure to bring about the co-operation and the results desired. The appointment of a committee of three district attorneys to meet with the representatives of the prohibition organizations was considered. The authority of state courts and officers under the Federal enforcement act was taken up, and the matter of meeting with the judges to urge co-operation was discussed.

Others who attended the conference, as members of the delegation, included Gordon C. McMillan, director of the law enforcement division of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts; Miss Elizabeth L. Holbrook, representing the Boston Family Welfare Society; Malcolm Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts northeastern district of the Anti-Saloon League; the Rev. E. Talmadge Root, representing the Federation of Churches.

Drastic penalties in the lower courts, less defeating of justice by allowing appeals to the higher courts, were the central points stressed in the discussion. The several suggestions made were taken under advisement by the conference and were discussed after the delegation had left.

In addition to the discussion of prohibition, the conference took up various matters in connection with the enforcement of the criminal law. Besides the representatives of the several districts, Judge Frank A. Milliken and Judge Charles L. Hibbard, both of the district court, were present at the conference.

BRITISH OIL IMPORTS

LONDON, Aug. 11.—British oil imports for the week ending Aug. 6 were 30,000,000 imperial gallons, compared with 32,000,000 gallons in the previous week.

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PRISON SENTENCES FOR LAW DEFIER IS WOMAN'S PLEA

Drastic Action, Rather Than
Fines Would Stop Bootlegging,
She Tells Prosecutors

District Attorneys and Judges
Confer With Attorney-General
on Law Enforcement

Inauguration of a new era of prohibition law enforcement in Massachusetts through co-operation between the prosecuting officers of the Commonwealth and the courts in bringing about more drastic penalties for violation of the dry law, was urged today upon a conference of district attorneys and judges held at the office of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General.

A delegating representative, a number of organizations which are ardently supporting the prohibition law conferred with the law officers for more than an hour. They were led by Mrs. William L. Tilton, representing the Women's Law Enforcement Committee, and assisted by R. Hutton, Massachusetts superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

"Clean leadership, clean politics, clean courts, hewing straight to the law of the land, unmoved by personal affiliations or political aspirations—that is the need of Massachusetts if she is ever to regain her place of influence in the Nation," Mrs. Tilton declared, summing up her brief address to the conference.

Jail Terms Urged
Speaking for the delegation, Mrs. Tilton urged the district attorneys to lead off a call for jail sentences for first offenders. The courts are here to give us a clean community, she declared. Respect for them as an essential part of our democratic government must be maintained. This, Mrs. Tilton asserted, cannot be accomplished by the constant necessity of coming to the Legislature for laws which will require the courts to do things that they should do now.

Mrs. Tilton continued: "The equivocation on the matter of prohibition by the two major parties in Massachusetts is making the State a midget instead of a mammoth State. It is taking away leadership. It is even invading our courts, and I am here to ask you district attorneys to eradicate this stain. You can inaugurate an era of court procedure that makes our courts the true instruments of law enforcement, returning, giving us clean communities."

Do the courts realize enough that the clean community is up to them in great measure? Bootlegging could cease in any quantity tomorrow if the courts would give jail sentences for first offenses in places of trivial fines. In your hands, the Legislature for laws to give us cleaner politics and a cleaner community."

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MORGAN OFF TO SCOTLAND

LONDON, Aug. 11.—J. P. Morgan, the banker, is leaving London for Scotland, and, according to present plans, will go to France in October.

FERTILIZERS MADE IN AMERICA DISPLACING CHILEAN NITRATES

Air Nitrogen-Extraction Process Soon to Supply World
Farmers, Says Speaker at Politics Institute

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 11 (Staff Correspondence)—Dependence of the world's farmers upon the nitrate industry of Chile for fertilizer is being brought to an end by chemical processes first perfected in Germany, and now being developed in the United States, according to Harry A. Curtis, chief of the nitrogen division of the United States Department of Commerce, speaking today at the open conference on "Raw Materials and Foodstuffs in the Commercial Policies of Nations."

In opening the discussion of this conference William S. Culbertson of the American Tariff Commission, who directs the round table pointed out the economic and political effects of national industrial combinations. Speaking of the political results of large corporations he said:

On account of the fact that the only large workable deposits of nitrate occur in Chile, and to the fact that the world's demand for nitrogenous materials is rapidly increasing, it has been possible to develop in Chile an effective organization for price control of nitrate. There have been organizations from time to time associations of nitrate producers, having for their object the promotion of the use of Chilean nitrate, and particularly for controlling its sale price in Chile.

Nitrogenous Compounds
The competitors of Chilean nitrate in supplying the agricultural demand for nitrogenous nitrogen are ammonium sulphate, obtained from coke and coal gas industries, and the various nitrogenous compounds obtained by fixing or combining free nitrogen from the air. During the war Germany made great developments in its air nitrogen industry, since it was cut off from the Chilean supply, and it was necessary to have large quantities of nitrogen not only for its agriculture but also for the manufacture of munitions. It was expected that Germany would be entirely independent of the Chilean nitrate supply after the war, but due to the occupation of the Ruhr district by the French and the economic disturbances within Germany itself this independence was not realized.

Great interest is being shown in many countries at present in developing the air nitrogen industry. These developments are proceeding slowly, but it is certain that nitrogen compounds from this source presently will compete seriously with Chilean nitrate. At the present time price of nitrogen compounds only a limited amount can be used in agriculture, in fact an amount insufficient to maintain the fertility of the soil.

With cheaper nitrogen, which will probably result from competition, it is quite likely, however, that the world for many years will consume all of the nitrogen that is produced. In the coal processing from the air, and from Chilean fields. The operation of the Chilean nitrate industry has been more or less inefficient in the past, but improvements are being made and once real competition is developed there no doubt will be possible the cheaper production of nitrate in the world, and insure a market for Chilean nitrate, but at a lower price than now prevails.

Manipulation Seen
Companies have national importance as so have those of other industries in less degree. Large corporations in such cases are employed to further political ends. Governments, at times, choose to operate not directly, but through a nominal private company, in many cases it is impossible to separate the commercial interest from the Government interest in the exploitation of raw materials in frontier countries. In the case of the tropical Africa, in general, that it has been exploited by the great trading companies to which have been given by their respective governments powers making them practically sovereign within the limits of their concessions. This is still true of the great companies in Mozambique, in Rhodesia (South African Company), and in Nigeria. A classical example of the operation of trading companies which were used by the sovereign powers to maintain an "open door" agreements are the trading which, under Leopold of Belgium.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free gladiolus exhibition by Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 1 to 5 p. m. Outing for children in the Central Park-Pleasure Boat, American Legion, Plymouth, all day.

Theaters
Keith's—Vandellia.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film).
12, 13, 15.
Shubert—"The Little White Horse" 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly" 8.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary" 12:15.
Public band concert in the Central Park, Marine Park, Madison Park, Jamaica Pond and Franklin Park, all at 8:30 p. m. Free concert band show, under auspices of Boston Conservation Bureau, Boston Common, 8:15.

Sunday
Lecture on "Christian Science: The Reconciler and Comforter," by Rev. Andrew J. Graham, broadcast by WKAJ (Laconia Radio Club, Laconia, N. H.), 4:30 p. m.
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAH (New York City)—7:30 to 9 p. m. musical program from the Central Theatre, 9 to 10, organ recital.
WJZ (New York City)—8 p. m., "The Annual Talk for Business Men" 8:15 hand concert.
WJY (New York City)—8:15 p. m., "Old-Fashioned Songs," 4:15, recital by Leona Adams, soprano. 6, "Bubble Book Stories."

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight
WNAJ (Boston)—6 to 11, program by Copley-Plaza.
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAH (New York City)—7:30 to 9 p. m. musical program.
WJY (Schenectady)—Silent.
WJZ (New York City)—8:15, "Uncle Wiggly Stories," 7:30, ukulele concert, 7:45, "The Electric Railway" a Back Number and is the Blue Talcum Place" 8:30. Stadium concert, 10, joint recital by Edna Frandini, soprano, and Anita Wolff, pianist.
WJY (New York City)—8:15 p. m., "Old-Fashioned Songs," 4:15, recital by Leona Adams, soprano. 6, "Bubble Book Stories."

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with the development of synthesized foodstuffs and the absorption of energy from the atmosphere would render the Malthusian hypothesis untenable, was Dr. McDougall's belief. He insisted, however, that it was impossible for the race to continue to live on the earth if it continued to expand as rapidly as at present.

Opposes Soviet Recognition
A Russian Renaissance began among the peasants and finding its conclusion in the establishment of a democratic government of service will be the outcome of Bolshevism, according to the declarations of Boris A. Bakmeteff, formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. Mr. Bakmeteff explained that the time is not ripe for the recognition of the Soviet, but urged the nations of the world to maintain a friendly attitude toward the Russians, and watch the development of the renaissance closely.

Indications of the renaissance already have been pointed out in the discussions at the Russian round table, which is conducted by Mr. Bakmeteff. His results were not, however, indications do not fall, in a decentralized government; a federation of Russian states; a destruction of class privileges; a peasant political control; industrial organization for service, and universal education.

Two Solutions Submitted
Two possible solutions were presented by Mr. Bakmeteff. One of these involved the union of certain factions into a force strong enough to carry the country in centralized government. The alternative is that of international intervention by the great powers for the purposes of administering Chinese internal affairs. This last, in the opinion of Mr. Bakmeteff, presented almost insurmountable difficulties. He declared:

There is no central government with which to deal. Eighteen provinces, more or less independent, must be dealt with separately, and to one who realizes the vastness of China, such an undertaking appears almost hopeless. Furthermore, there is a public sentiment in China, with which such intervention would be obliged to reckon. This sentiment, only now, is venting itself against the Japanese in a widespread boycott. What it could accomplish, if led by the aroused students, against foreign powers entering China, is a serious consideration. Certainly the project would not be an easy one or one of short duration.

The exact extent of the political chaos which now is sweeping China was indicated in the address of Mr. Hornbeck. He said:

At present, and for two reasons, China is a menace to the peace of the world. First, because of its great natural wealth. Secondly, because of the internal political chaos. From 1916 there has been no central government worthy the name. The north, the three northern provinces under Chang-Tao-lin are practically independent and successfully defying Peking. Outer Mongolia, under the Soviet, and the northern provinces of the Chihli under the militarists, Szechuan, in the extreme east, is torn by civil war. Yunnan, further to the south, is independent. Kwangsi is in a state of virtual anarchy. And in Wungtung, Sun Yat-sen occupies the center of interest, being one day in and the other day out, and meantime adding much to the general upheaval. In most of the provinces banditry is widespread.

Government Is "Laughing Stock"
The Central Government is a laughing stock. Parliament only recently has sought to assemble in Shanghai, but its partial assembly there accomplished nothing. The President, Li-yuang-shan, has been obliged to flee to the protection of the British Consulate in Tientsin, from which stronghold he sent forth his resignation, only to be repudiated by the renegade army. There have been nine Cabinet changes in the last 15 months. No one wants to join the Cabinet and only bricks are thrown at the government. The government is unable to do so. This is China today, politically.

Fortunately there is a brighter side to the picture, the economic life goes on. The country is not in a state of political ripples on the surface of the country's national life. Ever since the Republic was founded the country has shown an extraordinary progress. Last year the import-export trade was greater than in any previous year, as were also the sale receipts and the customs collections. China, I believe, is the only country in the world whose trade in 1921 exceeded the trade of the boom years of 1919 and 1920.

It is interesting that in the one item of machinery China in the three years ending in 1920, imported more from the United States than could have been brought in in fifty years at the pre-war rate of import. The same development is apparent in all branches of industry. Even the railroads, which have operated with regularity during these disturbing times, which seems incredible.

"China Can Solve Problems"
During the discussion which followed, a Chinese member of the Institute, Mr. P. C. Pao, declared it to be his opinion, that China, if left alone, could solve its own difficulties, and that the renaissance, as conceived by Mr. Hornbeck and Mr. Fitch, "There is a rising tide of business opinion in China," he said. "The business men want peace and they are beginning to realize that only a united peaceful China can afford them unlimited opportunity. Even the politicians are seeing this. Political leaders no longer hide whatever loot they acquire in their cellars. They invest in industrial organizations. These investments link up political interests with the economics of the country. This interlocking will have a great influence on the restoration of the country, for once these men see their investments menaced by political disturbances they will make every effort to arrive at a solution of government difficulties."

That the removal of checks upon the growth of population which, as followed the adoption of Western ethical standards has produced one of the gravest and most acute problems confronting the world today, and is a standing menace to civilization, was the contention of Prof. William McDougall in the round table this morning on "Race as a Factor in World Politics."

Pointing to Germany's expansion before the World War and to Japan's problem of finding homes for its ever-growing millions of nationals, Professor McDougall indicated that he believes that unless some effective step can be determined upon, in the near future, the problem of population will be the most serious one before the world. Modern natural science

Institute Incidentals

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 11
INTERNATIONALISM is the true goal of nationalism in the opinion of Prof. William McDougall, who conducts the round table on "Race as a Factor in World Politics" at the Institute of Politics. "If we are ever to have internationalism," he holds, "we must first have a strong and forceful nationalism." It was pointed out by Prof. McDougall that nationalism is the greatest energizer in the world and that there is nothing contradictory, as generally supposed, between nationalism and internationalism. Illustrating his contentions he pointed out how strong family life was the basis for strong national life, asserting that, in the same way, strong national life furnished the foundation for internationalism.

"I am a better internationalist," he said, "for being a better Britisher, and a better Briton, and a better Scotchman and a better Scot than for being a better McDougall." Whereupon someone remarked that, doubtless, Professor McDougall was a better Briton for being a lecturer at Harvard University.

Imperialism has its numerous advocates among the members of the Institute. Empire building—to use technical terminology—is defended most frequently on the ground that the additional territory—however remote—must be acquired in order to assure security for other possessions of the nation. A prominent naval authority at the Institute, listening to the accounts of how bit is added onto bit—for purposes of security to extend an empire, remarked that "It is well enough to be safe, I suppose, but there are times when it is of moral advantage to stand up and fall like a gentleman."

Polynesian children, clad in South Sea island fashion, gathered beneath the palm trees of Samoa writing prize essays on "Sir Francis Drake" and "The visit of his Royal Highness The Prince of Wales," or going a-holidaying to celebrate the birthday of the King of England—these are indications of New Zealand, in its mandated islands, is acting on the assumption of actual possession, rather than that of trusteeship, in the opinion of Prof. George H. Blakelee, who addressed the round table on world problems Thursday. A merry discussion ensued in which Sir Edward Grigg in the absence of any New Zealanders, spoke in defense of the British Empire.

William S. Culbertson, vice chairman of the Tariff Commission of the United States, pointed out later to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the fundamental of the open door in Samoa actually was the school teachers of the British Empire. In the tripartite agreement of 1899 between the United States, Great Britain and Germany," he said, "Germany then in possession of Samoa agreed to give equal commercial and shipping advantages for the signatory powers. When the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919, the German Empire, in the tripartite agreement of 1899 between the United States, Great Britain and Germany," he said, "Germany then in possession of Samoa agreed to give equal commercial and shipping advantages for the signatory powers. 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MEMORIAL SERVICE IN MOTHER CHURCH

Throng Pays Tribute to Late
President at Impressive
Special Service

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, held its memorial service yesterday morning for Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States. Every seat in the great auditorium was filled, and many persons were standing. The service in which Christian Scientists of Boston paid a tribute of love and reverence to the Nation's leader, so suddenly taken away, was simple and impressive.

In its order the service followed the memorial for former President William McKinley, held in The Mother Church, September 1901. It was opened by the hymn, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy, sung by the congregation.

The First Reader, Bliss Knapp, then read the following services from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:

Bible
II Samuel 23: 2-5 (to colon)
Psalms 68: 9, 18
Psalms 37: 23, 24
I Cor. 1: 3-4
John 14: 1, 21, 25-27
Science and Health
272: 10-12, 26
272: 17
267: 28
427: 29-3
72: 21-26
266: 7-13
264: 29
577: 12

Silent Prayer Offered
At the conclusion of the reading the congregation united in silent prayer, followed by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

The proclamations of President Calvin Coolidge and Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, setting apart Aug. 10 as a day of prayer in memory of the late President, were read by Mr. Knapp.

The First Reader then delivered a memorial address, in which he gave expression to the love and respect of Christian Scientists for Mr. Harding and to their sympathy for Mrs. Harding. Mr. Knapp said:

The proclamations issued by our President and Governor provide in a most fitting way for Christian Scientists to unite with all patriotic citizens in paying loving tribute to the memory of a great and good President—Warren Gamaliel Harding.

In thus honoring our late President, Christian Scientists are but following in the footsteps of their revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, who was eminent in public spirit, and was ever ready to recognize and acknowledge greatness and goodness wherever it might be found. A great and noble character in herself, she was quick to acknowledge her appreciation of that quality in others. It was at her request that a memorial service for President McKinley was held in The Mother Church.

Tribute to Mrs. Harding
We are deeply touched by this sudden interruption in the natural course of President Harding's life, and our loving thoughts reach out in sympathy and consolation, especially to his bereaved widow. The passing of our great friend and benefactor is mourned, not only by his courageous and helpful companion and his host of dearly loved friends, but by the Nation at large, and by the whole civilized world.

He, deeply loved his family and friends, but his interest in the good of all mankind knew no bounds. He sought to lighten the burdens of others and he took great interest in helping to remove from American labor the 12-hour working day. His efforts on behalf of American taxpayers have met with marked success. By practicing strict national economy through the medium of the budget system, he attained such results as seemed to justify his hopes of the system.

Again he reached out through the Washington Conference to free the world from the crushing and onerous burden of taxation. Perhaps the most notable of all his achievements in public life was that Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The sublime courage and startling boldness of the plan which his Secretary of State published to the world at the opening session was epoch-making in behalf of humanity and against the recurrence of war.

Scarcely less courageous in moral strength was the firm stand President Harding took on the enforcement of national prohibition. Such moral fiber is a state of mind. As Mrs. Eddy has written in "Pulpit and Press," "More effective than the forum are our states of mind to bless mankind." (Page 87.) It was the same moral fiber which caused him so consistently to refuse to believe in Russia, the official recognition of the United States.

A great man is never lacking in the grace of the Spirit, and these we find in abundance in Mr. Harding's character. Rising above party rivalry, he showed his magnanimity on his inaugural day by special kindness to his predecessor in office; and it was President Harding's personal request to the Navy Department that Dr. Grayson was assigned to duty in Washington, that his services might be continually available to President Wilson.

Last Address Quoted
In his last address, read by his secretary, to the Knights Templars association, he said:

**INCREASE THE
VALUE OF YOUR
PROPERTY**
Buildings advertised as equipped with oil-burning equipment find ready tenants. Plan now for early Fall occupancy of your buildings. Change your heating plant to burn the most clean and economical fuel.

For complete information, send for Booklet M.

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COMPANY**
100 Boylston Street—Boston

assembled in Los Angeles, President Harding summarized his real sense of life by urging on his fellow countrymen, "More of the Christ Spirit, more of the Christ practice, and a new and abiding consecration to and reverence for God."

Kindness and consideration to all, calmness and dignity in his high office, reverence toward God and religious activity, economy in administration, respect for law and equity in national and international dealings, and above all, the laying down of his life for his country—this is the great heritage left in the hearts and minds of his countrymen by Warren Gamaliel Harding. He might have chosen as his standard of life the fitting quotation:

Great, not like Caesar, stained with blood, But only great as I am good.
While our grateful thoughts linger upon the memory of our departed President, our eyes turn also to the future, and we welcome with heartfelt loyalty our new President, Calvin Coolidge. We earnestly pray that divine Mind may guide and bless him in his new responsibilities so that his leadership may bring continued honor and prosperity to this great Nation, and may aid in the establishment of an earth peace, good will toward men.

At the close of the address the congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the service ended with the reading of the scientific statement of being from "Science and Health," its correlative scripture from the First Epistle of John, third chapter, and the following benediction from the Book of Numbers:

The Lord bless thee, and keep thee:
The Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:
The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.
Proceeding the service, the following hymns were played on the chimes of the church:

Shepherd, Show Me How to Go.
Abide with Me: Fast Breaks the Morning Light.
Lead, Kindly Light.
O Gentle Presence, Peace and Joy and Power.
Nearer, My God, to Thee.
Blest Christmas Morn.

The large C sharp bell was tolled from 5:01 p. m. to 5:21 p. m. at intervals of 20 seconds.

Services were also held in branch churches of Christ both in Boston and in the rest of the country.
New England Joins Nation in Varied Special Services
Tribute to the achievements and character of Warren Gamaliel Harding was paid throughout Massachusetts and New England yesterday from many pulpits and at numerous interdenominational services to which thousands attended. Churches were filled at various hours during the day and evening, and throngs gathered at public meetings.

The Commonwealth dedicated the day to the purpose for which it had been proclaimed. There was nothing of the holiday. In Boston 20,000 persons joined in the exercises at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, and 5000 persons joined in the interdenominational ceremonies at Braves Field and the Greater Boston Federation of Churches meeting in Keith's Theater.

In all of the cities and towns surrounding Boston special memorial services were held and the church bells tolled at 5 o'clock, the hour when the last services in Marion, O., were being held.

ECONOMIST SEES IMMIGRANT DANGER

WELLESLEY HILLS, Aug. 11 (Special)—Drastic restriction of immigration to insure continued national prosperity was advocated by Dr. W. I. King, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, at the morning session of the Babson Business Conference today. Dr. King admitted that a few corporations might temporarily gain by the influx of cheap labor which would follow free immigration, but pointed out that the future dangers of an overcrowded population far outweigh any temporary advantage to be secured by unrestricted admission of immigrants.

Present high wages, according to Dr. King, are largely due to the reduction in immigration which the World War and subsequent legislation have produced. To maintain these wages and the consequent prosperity of the majority of Americans, he holds that further increases in population through immigration should be avoided. To accomplish this, he would admit only skilled workmen, whose services could be shown to be needed in the United States, as immigrants.

CO-OPERATIVE TO LECTURE
EDMONTON, Alta., July 27 (Special Correspondence)—Aaron Sapir, co-operative marketing expert of California, will visit Alberta early in August to study conditions and address meetings of business men and farmers. The question of marketing the 1923 wheat crop is the big problem which is facing western Canada today, and it is hoped that Mr. Sapir's visit will in a measure help solve the problem to the best advantage of all concerned.

BORAH-MOSES AID FOR MR. COOLIDGE

Idaho Member Calls Him Logical 1924 Man—New Englander Deserts Johnson

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—No political developments since Calvin Coolidge became President of the United States have equalled in interest the announcements by William E. Borah, (R.), Senator from Idaho, and George H. Moses, (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, that the new Chief Executive is in their opinion the logical man for the office, and that he will receive their backing for the 1924 nomination.

Mr. Borah, speaking in Spokane, Wash., last night, praised Mr. Coolidge and urged the public to give him a chance to make good, adding that "If there ever was a time when the office should seek the man, it is now."

Mr. Moses' manifesto that New England Republicans will back Mr. Coolidge next year is chiefly important for its indication that the New Hampshire Senator apparently has deserted the cause of Hiram Johnson.

Moses Proclamation Awaited
Mr. Moses promises within a short time to sound the Coolidge tocsin loudly and formally from the New England ramparts. He probably will give some illuminating reasons for having ceased so suddenly to be one of the pillars of the Hiram Johnson cult.

Hiram Johnson's political aspirations have had few warmer supporters than Mr. Moses. Ever since the Republican disaster at the congressional elections of November, 1922, Mr. Moses' friends have represented him as feeling that the California "Irreconcilable" was the only man the Republicans could elect President in 1924. Mr. Moses never publicly espoused the suppression of Mr. Harding, but he typified that considerable group of Republicans who never ceased to hope that the late President, in a spirit of strong party loyalty, might step aside.

If the departed chieftain had been renominated, Mr. Moses' support would have been at his command. What has happened to the candidate of the Johnson-Hughes program remains for the moment a mystery. Washington politicians were stunned by the news. They suspect that nobody was staggered more than Johnson himself. Preceding Mr. Johnson's recent return from Europe and the demonstrative welcome organized for him at New York, it was common talk throughout the east that "George Moses would shortly come out as the leader of the Johnson-for-President movement."

New England Movement
Another angle of the Coolidge-Moses development is its plain implication that the President's reelection will be a frankly sectional affair. It will be a New England movement, pure and simple. Evidently it is to be a trade-mark of a New England progressive movement, despite Mr. Coolidge's reputation for conservatism, else Mr. Moses—an orthodox, dyed-in-the-wool conservative—would not be leading it. New England is not likely to enact the role of a shrinking violet during the Coolidge Administration. It knows what it wants and may not be expected to be backward about coming forward and asking for it. Mr. Coolidge had not been President many hours last week before the Boston Transcript hinted what New England expects at the hands of the Vermont-Massachusetts President.

It was indicated, for instance, that New England's interests, manufacturing and maritime, are such that it expects the Coolidge Administration to fight for a merchant marine bill. Mr. Coolidge, it is desired, shall show his teeth in no uncertain way to the agricultural west, which smashed the Harding merchant marine program. New England looks to its illustrious son, now enthroned in the seat of the mighty, to assert a leadership which will avoid a wrecking of the railroads on La Follette lines. The soil from which Calvin Coolidge has sprung to eminence furthermore counts upon his unwavering support of protective tariff legislation. He is a protectionist.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
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REICH TAX REFORM MEASURES PASSED BY THE REICHSTAG

(Continued from Page 1)

Democrat indignation and the insistence of reform from the masses. Today the Social Democrats meet to decide whether the Government will face a vote of confidence. Authority information indicates that this is inevitable, and that the result will be the fall of the Cuno Cabinet. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the new Government will be a coalition of the German Peoples' Party, the Democrats, the Centralists, the Bavarian Peoples' Party and Social Democrats, totaling 340 of the 436 members. Herr Stresemann of the German Peoples' Party is suggested for Chancellor, and Herr Hilferding, Social Democrat, for Finance Minister.

Baron von Rosenberg Statement
The most important statement recently made in the Reichstag was that of the Foreign Minister, Baron von Rosenberg, who said that Germany was willing to end the struggle in the Ruhr district if permitted to take over its administration again and resume work there. This is the first statement of German territory and its return into a free German administration and the reconstruction of constitutional conditions in the Rhineland.

Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German Peoples' Party, representing industry, whose statement Baron von Rosenberg had referred, made this even clearer by declaring that "if these conditions are fulfilled, then one can close the book on Ruhr and Rhineland resistance."

The Foreign Minister's statement was intended to show the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Baron von Rheinbaben, who is well informed regarding Government affairs. "Baron von Rosenberg," he said, "delivered his speech especially to bring out this point. What the Government wants is to be able to administer the Ruhr district, run the railways, and work the mines again. The presence of troops or the allied engineers commission would no longer be regarded as an obstacle to peaceful work."

Germany and the League
Baron von Rosenberg also spoke about Germany's entrance into the League of Nations. "We are willing to do so," he said, "but the unfriendly terms he used in connection with the League and its work rather spoiled the effect of his words. He also referred to the question of Germany's guilt for the outbreak of the war. Germany, he said, was suffering greatly under this 'moral excommunication,' and has never acknowledged and never will acknowledge this injustice." This is the first time that the Government has taken up officially this question, thereby yielding to the constant demands of the Pan-Germans. It is believed here that he wishes to recover their support, which is fast waning.

Herrmann Müller, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, was the only speaker during the debate who took up the question of reparations payments. He stated that a satisfactory offer would have been better than all.

EXPOSITION FOR ARGENTINA
Manuel G. Durand, Argentine Consul at Boston, has received information regarding the International Exposition of Dairy and Refrigerating Machinery, to be held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, in May, 1924. New England manufacturers of appliances used in the dairy industry, and purveyors of foodstuffs for cattle, are invited to exhibit. No charge will be made for space and all exhibits will be admitted to Argentina free of duty.

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On his last trip to the furniture manufacturing centre the head of our Furniture Department did not place an order for this sale. All purchases had been arranged for beforehand—in anticipation of the higher wholesale prices now prevailing, so that R. H. White Company's August Sale might—as it actually does—offer what obviously are, the greatest values in furniture to be had.

New Furniture at Last Year's Prices—Hundreds of Pieces Marked Down

Free Delivery in New England by our automobile trucks, or at our option by freight to the station nearest your address. For the convenience of those who may not be ready to receive the Furniture and yet wish to get the advantage of August Sale prices.

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On his last trip to the furniture manufacturing centre the head of our Furniture Department did not place an order for this sale. All purchases had been arranged for beforehand—in anticipation of the higher wholesale prices now prevailing, so that R. H. White Company's August Sale might—as it actually does—offer what obviously are, the greatest values in furniture to be had.

New Furniture at Last Year's Prices—Hundreds of Pieces Marked Down

Free Delivery in New England by our automobile trucks, or at our option by freight to the station nearest your address. For the convenience of those who may not be ready to receive the Furniture and yet wish to get the advantage of August Sale prices.

CABINET MEMBERS HAVE COAL PARLEY WITH MR. COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Weeks told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Coolidge was most faithful in attending the meetings and that only the most urgent business kept him away. "In my 10 years' service in the House of Representatives and my six years' service in the Senate," declared Mr. Weeks, "I never heard better debates than I heard at the meetings of President Harding's Cabinet. Matters that were regarded as important were always thrashed out. Often the discussion rose to the heights of splendid debates, in which all participated. But I can truthfully say that never once were bitterness or rancor evident. The arguments were forceful and earnest, but always carried on in the best of temper."

By listening to those arguments Mr. Coolidge obtained his information concerning the abilities of the members of the Cabinet, and it is believed that that information will be the basis of his selection of those who are to stay and those who are to go.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A voluntary reduction of 25 per cent in freight rates on wheat and flour for export was urged today by Arthur Capper, (R.), Senator from Kansas, head of the farm bloc.

Mr. Capper made public a letter he had written to President Gorman of the Rock Island, chairman of the Western Conference of Railroad Presidents, declaring the railroads "had a great opportunity to do the nation a service at a critical time and greatly improve general business conditions by immediately putting in force a reduction in export rates." The Western Conference of Railroad Presidents will meet in Chicago on Monday.

NEW STATLER BIDS TO START
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11 (Special)—Bids for construction of the new Statler Hotel in Boston, Mass., will be received within 30 days, according to an official announcement by the Statler Hotel Company, Inc. Plans are now nearing completion and will be submitted to contractors within a few days.

THE ROBERT MORRIS
Philadelphia's Newest Hotel
Two blocks from City Hall. Modern rates. Every room with bath. Garage conveniences. 17th and Arch Sts., and the Parkway.

Lamson & Hubbard Co.

Announce

Unusual Values

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Their August Sale

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FURS

BOYLSTON AND ARLINGTON STREETS, BOSTON

Houghton & Dutton Co.

BOSTON

We Give and Redeem Legal Stamps

12 Styles in Girls'

Gingham Dresses

\$2.98



An interesting assortment of twelve different models, each designed with clever style touches that will appeal to the growing girl who knows just what she wants. One particularly attractive dress is a one-piece model with overblouse of plain color attached to checked gingham skirt, white crocheted buttons and piping, together with the embroidered motif completes a smart-looking school dress. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Colors are peach, tan and blue.

Third Floor
No mail or phone orders

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF RUHR IS ILLEGAL

Summary of Government's Position—Hopes to Rally World Opinion to Its Side

By HUGH SPENDER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Christian Science Monitor's representative now is in the position to give a comprehensive survey of the position taken up by the British Government in the excessively important reparations blue book which is to be published here on Monday morning. The main point is that Great Britain desires to get as large a sum in reparations as possible out of Germany. To this end Stanley Baldwin's Government considers the restoration of German credit essential, and is therefore prepared to press upon Germany the need for the mark stabilization, the balancing of the German budget and also the international control of German financial administration.

The British Government holds that the French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr prevents this restoration of German credit. It also claims that this occupation is illegal, since the British Crown lawyers find that clause 18, annex 2, of the Versailles Treaty, which has been appealed to as sanctioning it, goes in fact no further than "financial prohibitions and reprisals."

Germany's Passive Measures Since Germany's resistance has been confined therefore to passive measures, the British Government explains it has been unable to urge Germany's abandonment of these measures, except as a part of a general settlement. Regarding the inter-allied indebtedness, the Monitor representative understands that the British Government points out that it is impossible to give an exact answer to the French inquiry as to what net sum Great Britain claims, since this depends upon the amount recoverable from Germany. An exceedingly important declaration, the Monitor representative understands, is made, however, which definitely limits the British total demand to such a net sum from Germany and the Allies combined, as shall suffice to pay off the British debt to the United States. This offer, it will be remembered, was originally made by Mr. Bonar Law but lapsed when the French declined it. It is now, therefore, renewed, the only limitation is that it does not commit the British overseas dominions to any similar renunciation of claims—dominion claims, however, are comparatively small.

Impairing Reich Ability to Pay It follows that the more that the Franco-Belgian action impairs Germany's ability to pay, the more will Great Britain ask the Allies to repay themselves in the form of their own indebtedness to itself. The British Government also indicates its desire to see an impartial international expert committee appointed to assess authoritatively Germany's ability to pay, as originally suggested by Charles E. Hughes.

The British Government further expresses its entire willingness to refer all points of contention to the World Court or to other arbitration, but it gives no indication of what it will do in the event of the rejection of its proposals. It confines itself to putting its case before the world. It lays down the policy of settlement by agreement as opposed to the Franco-Belgian policy of settlement by force, and it leaves itself entirely free to decide hereafter on its further action.

This blue book will give the whole history of the reparations negotiations for the last few months, and it is expected immediately to strengthen the British case and to rally world opinion to Great Britain in its effort to bring peace to distracted Europe.

Mr. Baldwin is to be congratulated on having triumphed over all the differences of opinion in the Cabinet, which recently had already indicated, threatened to provoke a serious split. He has been greatly assisted by Marquess Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, who never wavered in the belief that the time had come for Great Britain to take a decisive line to save Europe.

The Monitor representative learns that Lord Robert Cecil's interviews with Raymond Poincaré and President Millerand show that the French Government remains firm in demanding Germany's surrender. Although Mr. Baldwin hesitates at one moment, it is now made definitely clear that he cannot advise Germany to surrender unconditionally without a guarantee of a modification of the coercive régime in the Ruhr.

Wide Gulf Between Allies There is still time for M. Poincaré to adapt his policy to the British, but the gulf which separates the viewpoints is not likely to be bridged by the publication of the British case. While there remains any hope that the French Government may depart from the course, which in the opinion of

the British Government must lead to the ruin of Europe, nothing will be done by Downing Street to suggest that it has decided what its next step shall be. It is also certain that further negotiations will not be prolonged unless there is a definite hope of agreement.

In the meanwhile, as the last German note was sent at the British Government's invitation, it is obvious that if a joint answer cannot be arranged, Great Britain must answer it itself. What that answer will be cannot yet be divulged, but it will undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect on the future history of Europe. The Monitor representative understands that Reginald McKenna's visit to Downing Street yesterday has not altered his decision not to enter the Government, unless an uncontested seat is available. As an expert on reparations, he may have had something to say about the interrelated debts for the purpose of the British reply.

BROWN AWARDS STUDENT HONORS

Sophomores Win Recognition for High Standing

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11.—Brown University announced the names of those students who have won preliminary honors in scholarship during their first two college years. The list of students who have won the highest academic honor attainable to the end of the sophomore year.

These students are now eligible to become candidates for final honors, awarded at the end of the college course, and if they so elect they may be relieved of certain routine requirements and take up independent advanced study and research in close association with members of the faculty.

The list of honor students contains: Brown University: Preliminary Highest Honors—John D. Miner Jr., East Greenwich, R. I. Preliminary Honors—Melvin Apple, New York City; Fredson T. Bowers, New Haven, Conn.; Gordon K. Chalmers, Lansdowne, Pa.; Paul Chernov, Providence; Francis I. Ensign, Derry, N. H.; Douglas R. Gates, Boston, Mass.; Wesley G. Hutchinson, Providence; Mason B. Merchant, Providence; George W. Richardson, Providence; Norman O. Tietjens, Napoleon, O.; Paul J. A. Weber, Hackensack, N. J.; Richard R. Whipple, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Morris E. Yarans, Providence.

POWERS DEMAND CHINESE INDEMNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

on Chinese territory and not to receive any new honor.

Like punishment is recommended for Gen. Ho Fang Yu, defense commissioner at Yenchow.

The corps also recommended that Gen. Chang Wen Tang and Gen. Chao Tse Chao, the commander of the guard, be dismissed and never again be entrusted with police duty.

The diplomatic corps "notes regretfully that brigands infest not only Shantung but Chihli, Kiangnan, Honan, Anwei and other provinces and that the means employed to suppress them are notoriously inadequate."

The Chinese Government is "invited to send representatives to invited provinces to examine into local issues and where it appears the officers are failing in their duty to provide protection for foreigners."

Brigandage is "Grave Menace" The diplomats say they eventually will instruct the military attaches of the legations to follow military operations against outlaws and to keep the foreign ministers advised. The Chinese Government also is warned that officials in bad odor may be prevented from seeking asylum on foreign concessions, in foreign settlements and in treaty ports. Brigandage in China is termed a "grave menace."

The Shanghai-Peking express train was seized by the bandits on May 6. More than a score of foreign captives were carried into the hills, but some of them escaped and other were released until, on June 12, when the bandits accepted the terms offered them by the Chinese Government, only eight prisoners remained to be freed. The eight who were held captive for more than a month included four Americans.

PLYMOUTH HONORS THE "GOOD SHIP ANNE"

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 11.—Members of the National Society of the Daughters of American Colonists came here today to dedicate a stone garden seat, which the society has presented to the city in observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the ship Anne in Plymouth harbor, with new members of the colony. The seat has been placed in the Brewster garden. Visitors were entertained in the Harlow House, which was built in 1667 for a granddaughter of Richard Warren, a Mayflower passenger whose daughter arrived on the Anne.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show contracts awarded in the week ended Aug. 7, 1923, at \$1,402,000. In the corresponding period of 1922, \$4,700,000; 1921, \$4,994,000; 1920, \$4,617,000.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The Government yesterday handled the strike of printers of marks with surprising promptitude, the strike lasting only two hours. The awkwardness of a country without money when it is so scarce is obvious. The Government has also showed wisdom in canceling the celebrations planned for today, the anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic, owing to the threatening attitude of Berlin. Only a dignified ceremony in the Reichstag will be permitted.

Very often the Bavarians feel a strong desire to voice their patriotic sentiments, and if no birthday of royalty or other holiday is at hand, they invent a new festival which gives their national observations an opportunity to unfurl their banners, parade through the streets singing the "Watch on the Rhine," cheer some prince or general and listen to speeches against "Soviet-Prussia," the Republic and the French. It has been some time since the German gymnasts, which was celebrated in Munich a few days ago was turned into a great demonstration against the Republic and the "outer enemy." This was facilitated by the fact that "gymnastics" has taken out in this way, are nothing short of a military drill, in so far as such drill can be carried out without weapons.

About 300,000 persons took part in a huge parade through the streets of Munich and 45,000 gymnasts performed in the Theresien-Wiese, a large open space outside of the town. In an address which Dr. von Knilling, Bavarian Prime Minister, delivered before the gymnasts he said:

"Out of revenge, hatred, fear and in malicious hypocrisy the enemy robbed us of our compulsory military service, but the spirit of military strength he cannot take away from us. This spirit we are determined to preserve despite all obstacles. Gymnastics shall be to us a substitute for what the adversary has deprived us of."

Dr. Berger, president of the gymnasts' organization, declared that every German Government and every organization in favor of Germanism could reckon upon their support. The National Socialists, also known as the Bavarian Fascists, repeatedly tried to make use of the gymnasts' celebration to hawk their own views and furl their swastika banner. But the police intervened in every instance and their only success was the hauling down of the Republic black, red and gold flag from the railroad station.

While the Nationalists were celebrating the Gymnastic Festival in Munich the Communists in Berlin were receiving a new red flag which had been presented to them by the workers of the oil wells around Baku, on the Caspian Sea. In her address before the Berlin Reds "Comrade" Ruth Fischer said that the struggle between the Right and the Left was bound to come and that its coming was not far off. It was only a few months ago that the German Communists presented a Soviet Russian regiment stationed in Minak with a Red banner; wherever this regiment received the name of the First German Proletarian Regiment.

The Fourteenth of July, the French National holiday, passed off without disturbances in Berlin. Throughout the forenoon the French tri-color was displayed from the French Embassy, which was guarded by four policemen, while not far from the embassy building a detachment of mounted police was stationed to disperse any crowd that might assemble. Although thousands of people passed by the embassy, which was situated in one of the busiest squares in Berlin, and many saw the blue, white and red flag, not an incident occurred which might have suggested hostility to the French.

In Munich, however, the day did not pass by as quietly as in Berlin. When the French flag was hoisted on the French Legation there, a huge crowd immediately assembled in front of the building and demanded the removal of the flag. Finally the French did so, but when they attempted to do it again, after about 10 minutes, the crowd once more assumed a threatening attitude and the flag was hauled down again.

The Saxon Ministry of Education and Arts has promulgated a decree which authorizes the University of Leipzig and the Technical High School of Dresden to admit students who have not passed through a higher school, provided they show sufficient intellectual abilities or have done so well in their profession that it may be hoped they will be able to study with success at the university. Until now only such students were permitted to attend courses and enter into examinations at universities in Germany who had passed their final examinations at a high school.

The Trans-Europe Union, an aerial transportation company, has opened up a new aerial route from Munich to Vienna and from there to Budapest. A Junkers passenger airplane covered the distance from Munich to Vienna in a little less than one hour and three-quarters. The flight from Vienna to Budapest was made by a Dornier, which followed the Danube. It took two hours to cover the distance. Thereby a new record of 8 hours and 40 minutes has been made for this trip.

A recent publication of the Ministry of Posts says that the number of telegrams sent in Germany today is larger than before the war. Particularly high is the number of "urgent" telegrams, which are charged for at treble the rate of ordinary telegrams. Postal rates in Germany are as low as the German railway rates, which are, perhaps, the cheapest in the world, if reckoned on a gold basis.

The collapse of the mark has brought many German theaters into financial

distress. Thus, for instance, the town theater of Ratibor has a deficit of 140,000,000 marks. For the same reason the municipality of Goerlitz refused to take over the theater of that town, since they declared that the town was unable to bear the deficit in the theater budget. Financial reasons also were responsible for the exclusion of opera and operetta performances from the town theater of Würzburg. It costs about 35,000,000 marks a month to produce a drama at that theater, whereas the performance of opera and light opera costs about 50,000,000 marks a month. Unfavorable financial conditions have forced the Neustädter theater in Dresden to open its doors to photoplays during the summer months, as they cost less and bring in more money than the theater performances usually do in summer.

The devaluation of the mark also has delayed the reconstruction of the State Theater in Wiesbaden. In April the cost of reconstruction was estimated at 5,000,000,000 marks, while today it would cost 10 times more.

The production of paper money in Germany is assuming greater proportions from day to day. The Government knows that the maintenance of order depends to a large extent upon the smooth working of the note printing presses. An interruption of only a few days of the steady output of money would bring about chaotic conditions in Germany. Passive resistance in the Ruhr would cease immediately, for it is only possible so long as the workmen receive their regular pay.

GOOD YIELDS SEEN IN CROP SURVEY

New England Service Reports Encouraging Farm Outlook

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The outlook for crops in New England promises good yields and high quality, according to reports received here by the New England crop reporting service. Hay and potatoes show particularly good prospects. The bulletin reads:

Most of the main hay crops have been harvested with but little damage from rain. The average yield of hay that will be harvested is likely to be lessened also.

Oats, barley, buckwheat, and corn are not quite up to average, from lack of rain in June and early July, but corn is now growing rapidly.

Prospects for the New England crop, which is now up to the forecast of 37,540,000 bushels on July 1, 1923, are good. On July 1, 1923, the short crop was 32,240,000 bushels, and the five-year average was 37,540,000 bushels. The season in New England, Maine, and in Connecticut was unfavorable, but rains are causing rapid improvement in the average of the county as a whole. Elsewhere in New England the crop is in good condition and promises well.

The Aug. 1 forecast for potatoes for all the United States is 375,558,000 bushels, against 381,728,000 on July 1. Other states gained about an equal amount. The present outlook in regard to markets appears quite favorable.

The bulletin estimates the commercial apple crop of New England at 1,600,000 barrels as against 1,040,000 last year. The peach crop is reported as quite good, with pears making only a light crop.

Washington County, Maine, which produces the bulk of the United States blueberry crop, reports a good yield this year. The Connecticut Valley crop of onions, now being harvested and marketed, runs from 200 to 400 bags per acre. Seed onions are poor, because of unfavorable weather. The promise of the cranberry crop, in which Massachusetts holds first place, is reported better than for some years past.

CANADIANS RETURN TO HARVEST VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The opportunity to secure work in the prairie provinces during the harvesting season and the low rates offered by the railways is

having the effect of bringing back to Canada a considerable number of Canadians who left during the exodus of the past two years. Employment offices state they are receiving a large number of inquiries from points in Washington, Oregon, and California, mostly from Canadians, who see in the offer of work an opportunity for immediate employment.

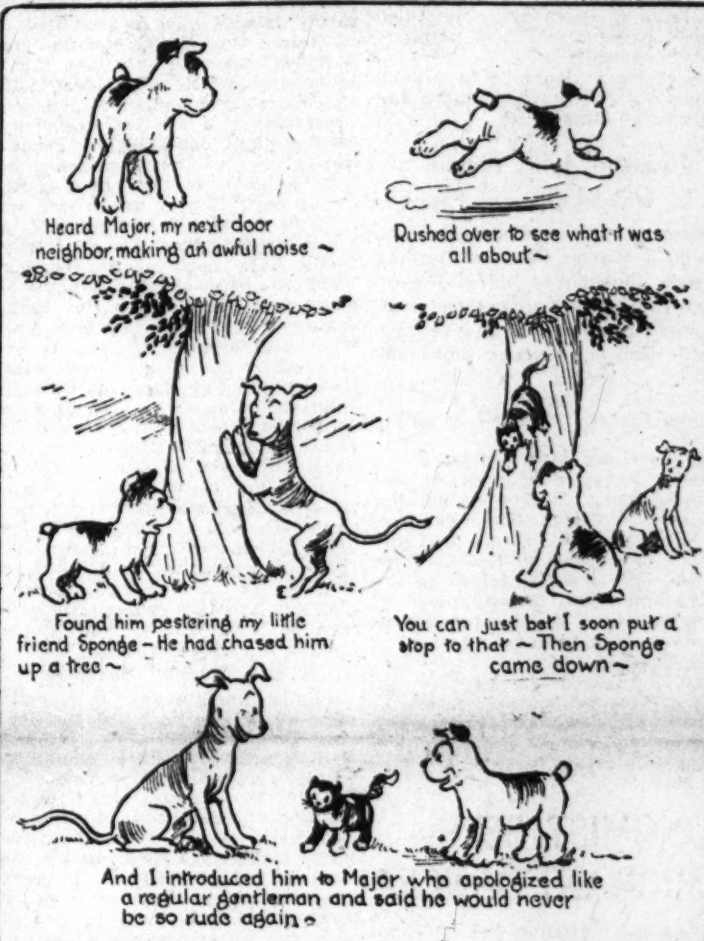
GLADIOLI EXHIBIT ATTRACTS THrong

Horticultural Hall Display Proves Mid-Summer Diversion

Horticultural Hall is filled with gladioli, which will remain on exhibition until Monday noon, the show which was scheduled to close Sunday night having been continued a half-day longer because of the large number of flowers displayed and the great interest being shown. Thousands of blooms had been arranged on the tables when the show opened at noon today. The early flowering kinds were at their best.

One feature of the show is the great number of primulids hybrids being shown. These flowers are lighter in form than the common gladioli and have a peculiar drooping upper petal which gives them an odd and interesting appearance. Flowers of this type are especially well suited to decorative work and some of the most attractive displays include baskets, vases and other holders filled with the plants, the purpose of illustrating the possi-

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



ilities of the gladioli when used as cut flowers. An exhibit which attracts much attention includes a mantle arranged with gladioli and other flowers so as to produce an exceedingly artistic effect.

The show is being made by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which occupies the upper hall, and the New England Gladioli Society, which has filled the big lower hall almost to overflowing.

Although the show was planned especially for gladioli growers, other flowers are being exhibited. Herbert Alexander of East Bridgewater has a long table filled with dahlias, while the Wakter Hunnewell estate of Wellesley is showing some remarkable seedling larkspurs.

Considerable space also is being devoted to fruits and vegetables, some huge specimens of cabbages being particularly prominent. Tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. L. Stephen of Waban will lecture on "The Culture of the Gladioli."

DRY GOODS ORDERS GAIN CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Dry goods retailers' commitments for early fall business are now commanding the wholesale dry goods situation. Road orders are increasing in number. Collections continue to show a good gain over the corresponding period of last year.

PURE RUBBER MAYNEDA CO., 25 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK

TWILIGHT TALES

In the Tree Tops

THE morning after the Twins reached home at the end of their visit in Maine, they ran out of doors to say how do you do to the dear old barn with the hayloft, and the chattering brook, and the daisy meadow, and the big field. The big field! That was where the surprise happened. Were they dreaming? In two oak trees which grew close together, with spreading branches, appeared high up among the foliage something new, a little wooden house with porches and platforms and a ladder leading from the ground up to it. In a moment Marjorie's feet and then Tim's had scrambled up into the mysterious leafy mansion. A little door let one into the house and in it were two chairs, old friends from the nursery. From the porch could be seen a bird's nest; but to own this house was better than to be a bird—better than to be a child had ever seemed before.

"I bet Cousin Bob built it!" cried Tim, peering himself on the rustic balustrade. "You do, do you?" cried a voice below them. "Well, come down quickly and I'll show you a queer sight." It was Cousin Bob himself, appearing from nowhere as he often did; and the Twins rushed helter-skelter down the ladder to see what he had found this time.

In the grass under the tree was moving a procession of at least 200 red caterpillars, in ranks of 15 or 20 abreast. Each caterpillar had his nose on the tail of the marcher in front of him, except the marcher in course, which was led by the captain walking alone. The Twins had watched the strange sight for some moments when, all at once, another procession appeared, moving in just the same way. The two met, wave figures and knots without confusion and without breaking ranks. By and by the lines separated, the first one turned around and headed in the direction opposite to their former route.

"How do you suppose they can find their way home, after all this turning and prancing?" asked Cousin Bob. "Look here, as I'll show you. At the end of the procession, the caterpillar, almost invisible on the ground, which led on and on. 'The leader spins it out of his own body and glues it to the ground,' explained Cousin Bob. 'See their confusion if I break it!' He pressed his finger on the guiding caterpillar, and the whole procession, ahead of the procession, snapping the silken thing. When the leader came to the broken place, he stopped, reared his head and coiled himself in agitation. The lines behind him halted in evident distress. Then the good captain freed from his body a new thread. At the upper big end is the front door and there are other doors and windows. I took one down to examine it and it was so nice that I said: 'I'll build a tree house for Marjorie and Tim. I guess they ought to have something up in the leaves as nice as a caterpillars' home.'"

It was wonderful! said Marjorie. "If it hadn't been for those caterpillars," continued Cousin Bob, "you wouldn't have had your tree house. Look over in that oak toward which they are marching. There hung a balloon-like bag, woven of silk threads mixed with leaves. 'That is the home,' said he, 'of all this procession of caterpillars. They live together there. It is divided into different rooms by body a new thread. At the upper big end is the front door and there are other doors and windows. I took one down to examine it and it was so nice that I said: 'I'll build a tree house for Marjorie and Tim. I guess they ought to have something up in the leaves as nice as a caterpillars' home.'"

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NEGRO RUSH BRINGS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Northern Cities Strive to Promote Social and Cultural Entertainment Among Newcomers

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The number of Negroes migrating from the south to northern states intensifies the need for recreational and social organization among Negroes in the north, according to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which devotes much attention to Negro communities.
Even prior to the recent exodus northward, the association contends, there was urgent need for wholesome recreation among Negroes in every city and town where they resided in large numbers. It is said that for many reasons, community leaders trained in recreational activities are scarce, and Negro groups are now to a degree handicapped and restless because, as yet, no agency has approached them in an effort to initiate and promote social and cultural entertainment.

Finances One Problem
"The big city with 25,000 to 100,000 Negro population has not been adequately reached because of the difficulty of securing enough money to introduce community recreation," says a statement issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. It continues:

Playgrounds and recreation parks are entirely lacking in many neighborhoods in the north where colored people reside, and in many sections of the south play facilities have not been widely developed for any group.

The community service department of the Playground and Recreation Association of America has given its aid by sending organizers and coaches to train leaders in 47 colored communities since the World War. No funds are given, the aid of the association being limited to lending workers for brief periods.

In Dayton, O., where the Negro population is 9000, the work has been going on for four years and has become a vital part of community life. Its activities are separated into four divisions—musical, dramatic, athletic and recreational.

Dramatics Promoted
Community recreation for colored people in the south has emanated largely from the centers operated by War Camp Community Service during the World War. Greenville, S. C., is typical. As an outgrowth of promotion work there a community house has been purchased, and as part of the activities six clubs have been organized for women and girls. A dramatic club has also developed, and last fall a pageant called "Ethiopia" was given by a cast of over 250. The women's clubs are studying music and literature. They do considerable personal service work and assist in many cases of charity.

Colored people have established the only folk music that American life has produced. Colored churches, organized under the direction of Community Service in many towns are accomplishing several things. They are keeping people alive to the beauty of these songs. They are giving large quantities of pure joy to both singers and listeners. A Sunday afternoon concert in a Fort Wayne (Ind.) park was attended by people of both races from all over the city.
In Cincinnati, O., over 10,000 colored people took part last year in community sings, while some 6000 participated in special musical events.

LORD ROBERT CECIL EXPATRIATES ON THE NOTHINGNESS OF FEAR

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 1.—Dr. Benes, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, when in Great Britain recently, was the guest at a luncheon party, arranged by Sir Charles Wakefield, who, in introducing the guest, referred to Dr. Benes' share in the Peace Conference. The services he had rendered to Czechoslovakia then and since were inestimable, and he had made treaties with nearly all the European states.

Dr. Benes, in reply, said that the political situation in Europe could easily become serious. The solution of the present problems could only be found by a united Europe, and the quicker all people of good will came together, the better were the chances of restoring a sound and economic Europe.

Lord Robert Cecil, proposing the health of the chairman, said the thing that kept nations apart was simply fear. It was irrational, inviolably irrational, because if only everybody would abandon fear there would be nothing to be afraid of. As long as fear existed, fear would go on and give rise to further fear.

SCHOOLS TEACH CIVICS IN NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, June 30. (Special Correspondence)—Educationists in New Zealand, like those elsewhere, are exercised about the teaching of what are called civics, that is, the relationship of the individual to the community. The New Zealand Council of Education recently referred the teaching of history, geography and civics to a committee, which has just presented a report. The program of civics suggested attempts, in the words of the framers, to focus attention on community welfare, rather than on the machinery of government. Further, it is suggested that children should study "the knotty questions connected with a fair day's work, a fair day's pay, the community value of a trade, the interdependence of the various industries."

All this is very praiseworthy, though it has been criticized as neglecting moral training, which alone can cure the ills of the world by subduing the forces of distrust, selfishness and untruthfulness that make for evil. The report is important as showing how the conception of education is widening. Formerly teachers concerned themselves very little with what may be called community subjects. Now they are being urged and required to instruct in those subjects.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

American Art Colony in Paris

Paris, July 30. Special Correspondence. SO LARGE has become the American colony of artists in Paris, so varied are their styles, so unequal are their talents, that it would be difficult to define the tendency of American artists of today. From the nineties they have seen the evolution of Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Futurism, Cubism, etc. Nevertheless the majority have remained faithful to tradition. Conservatism is the outstanding feature of American art among the younger generations as well as among the older ones.

It cannot be said that there exists among Americans in Paris a new school of art. Among those who have come to the fore since the war there are but few who have accepted and followed the modern forms of art. Among those exceptions Charles Thorndike (who belongs to the former generation) is decidedly part of the junior group. He is a disciple of Cézanne and neither his palette nor his composition belongs to tradition. Gail Turnbull works on more or less the same lines but his color scale is much larger. Morgan Russell has a serious inclination for the classical.

All the others can be taken as frankly reactionary. Gardner Hale, who is a well-known artist and possesses a wide artistic erudition, has reverted to the old art of fresco. He paints upon wet plaster and his compositions do not lack both the naïveté and stiffness of fourteenth century figures. E. H. Brewster and his wife have fallen under the spell of Giotto. But they have added an Oriental touch and the mixture is not devoid of originality.

Ben Silbert has not definitely chosen his path. He strongly inclines toward conservatism but sometimes feels an irresistible attraction toward modernism. He oscillates between the two tendencies. Thus he gives us delicate tableaux of an all conventional arrangement but his still lifes are inconceivably of Cézannean inspiration.

Robert Ward Johnson is interested in the decorative possibilities of the human figure in art. His work is classical but his color schemes prove that he has not entirely disregarded the lessons of contemporary art. Mr. Will Hollingsworth is essentially a decorative painter. He has worked in England and the English influence plainly shows.

Mr. Harry Lachman reveals himself a vigorous draftsman and an excellent colorist. The solidity of his architectural masses, his rendering of atmosphere are quite remarkable. As for Mr. J. Barry Greene, he could be reproached for an excessive facility, yet his portraits painted in a conservative style are good. An excellent portraitist is Mr. Myron Nutting. He is a draftsman of gifts. His pencil drawings are particularly striking.

Portrait painting seems to have a particular attraction for the younger generation. Mrs. Ruth Hammerslough is extraordinarily successful in her pastel portraits. Mr. C. E. Polowetzki and Mr. Phil Sawyer both devote constant attention to portrait painting. Nevertheless Mr. Phil Sawyer sometimes turns to landscapes. Both these artists are conservative, too.

Though also conservative, the artists of the previous generation seem to have been more inclined to the making of concessions to modern art. Albert Gihon is one of the older professions, mostly preserved his conservatism by which he reached a high place as landscape painter. Roy Brown is another talented landscapist. He has a way of treating atmosphere which is most skillful and interesting.

Contrary to the tendency of the generation, all those artists have been successful landscapists rather than

portraits. William Silva's Californian landscapes have been among the most outstanding at two successive Salons of the Artistes Français. James Hopkins is a delicate colorist and exceedingly clever in the handling of light.

Entirely conservative is Mr. Myron Barlow, who is a master of composition and an able colorist. Mr. George Howland is without rival for the poetry of his works and his treatment of atmosphere.

A successful landscape painter is Mr. Cameron Burnside. He is a lover of sunlight, and his canvases are flooded with it. He has not been different to impressionism. Far from it. He loves color but he still places emphasis upon drawing. Mrs. Burnside turns her attention to decorative effects. Her still lifes are vigorous and treated in daring colors. Even in portraiture she retains her talent of decorator.

Impressionism has found some expression in the landscapes of Edwin Scott and in those of Clarence Gihon. Edwin Scott has been influenced by Dufour de Segonzac. We find in his canvases the same love for somber effects, dark masses of buildings conceived in simple outlines, and for the falling light of a winter day. Mr. Gihon, on the contrary, is most cheerful. He likes the sun and the clear water and the rich tones and the houses bathed in radiant moonlight. Mrs. Lora Gihon shows the same tendency to cheerfulness in her portrait pictures.

Of great personality are the works of Frederick Frensch, who has won fame as a portrait and figure painter. It may be regretted that he has forsaken his previous style for a kind of post-Renoirism which lacks the charm of his former manner.

Much originality is displayed by Dr. William Slouet Davenport, who has made a constant practice of the palette-knife. He has made a specialty of architectural subjects, and his rendering of the carved stones in Gothic monuments is quite remarkable.

Americans have taken a preponderant part in the art of etching. In no other field have they compelled such admiration during the last 20 years. Hermann Webster, who works on the most severe classical lines, has achieved enormous success as an etcher. So has Louis Orr who is more concerned with the details than is Mr. Webster.

Lendal Pitts may be taken as the ablest aquatintist in color to be found in Paris. His decorative sense, his good taste, have saved him from falling into vulgarity—a fault often found in colored etchings. A. C. Webb, who has worked for four years with Louis Orr is coming in the forefront of etchers. His studies in architecture are responsible for the solid construction in his etchings. Robert Fulton Logan has worked parallel with Mr. Webb. They both began etching at about the same time. But their talents are widely different. Mr. Logan has made great progress in the last year or two.

There are not many sculptors in the American colony. The outstanding one is the older generation, namely Paul Maniship, Herbert Hazeltine, Jo Davidson. And in the younger generation Cecil Howard places himself with the leaders. Part of his work is classical. Another part is influenced by modern tendencies. Miss Eugenie Shonnard possesses strength which does not enter her entirely feminine artistic sense. Irvin Frey's statue of "Jeunesse" received a mention at the Salon des Artistes Français. Modern in his conceptions, freed from conventionalism, John Bradley-Storrs stands apart. Some of his portraits are striking, and many of his compositions are remarkable.



"On the Webetuck," From Painting by C. Glen Newell
Mr. Newell is one of the exhibitors in the Guilford, Conn., Summer Show

GUILFORD, Conn., with its population of 1608, has just completed an art gallery 40 x 80 feet, with three smaller connecting galleries, with perfect equipment and light lighting in their new schoolhouse near "The Green," on the Boston Post Road. The gallery is used as an assembly hall in winter, and by the American Landscape Painters, who are holding their first annual exhibition through August, in summer. This

exhibition is under the management of G. L. Berg, artist, who is associated with art activities in New York City. There are 125 paintings on view. Among the exhibiting artists are: Ernest Albert, E. Maxwell Albert, G. L. Berg, Carl E. Blenner, George Bruestle, John Carlson, Charles Chapman, Russell Cheney, Elliot Clark, John E. Costigan, E. Irving Cove, Charles C. Curran, F. K. Dewiller, Henry S. Eddy, George Pearce Ennis,

Walter Farndon, W. Granville Smith, Harry L. Hoffman, Charles C. Hubbard, Harry Leth-Ross, Bela Mayer, G. Laurence Nelson, G. Glenn Newell, Hobart Nichols, Robert H. Nesbitt, Leonard Ochtmann, Walter L. Palmer, Van Deering Perrine, Charles Rieffel, Ernest D. Roth, Orlando Rouland, Carl Rungius, Chauncey F. Ryer, H. Vance Swope, Charles Vozin, Edward C. Volkert, Gustave Wiegand, Guy Wiggins, Cullen Yates.

"In Love With Love"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10. RITZ THEATER, William Harris Jr. presents "In Love With Love," a comedy by Vincent Lawrence. Staged by Robert Milton. Scenic production by Livingston Platt. The cast:

Julia.....Maryland Morn
William Jordan.....Berton Churchill
Ann Jordan.....Lynn Font
Robert Meigs.....Henry Hull
Frank Oakes.....Robert Strang
Jack Gardner.....Ralph Morgan
Marion Sears.....Wanda Lyon

Credit for the first artistic success of the New York theatrical season of 1923-4 is due to all those who helped in the making of the new production at the Ritz Theater: to Vincent Lawrence the playwright; to William Harris Jr., who made the production as a whole and to Robert Milton, who staged the play.

Mr. Lawrence has given "In Love With Love" such a distinct touch of individuality that we are momentarily convinced we are witnessing a complete novelty, and yet the story and the characters are so familiar that we are not surprised to find in it a dramatic literature. Here is a playwright who conceals any evidence that he has learned his craftsmanship from a book. He does not keep to the accepted rules at all. He knows dramatic values and he knows his audience, and his writing is the work of a dramatic nonconformist. It will be interesting to watch for future plays from his pen.

William Harris Jr. has done well by the play in that he chose the right man, Robert Milton, to direct it, and the right players to act the different roles. Witnessing this play acted by these players is a delightful experience, a mental frolic with those on both sides of the footlights.

Stated briefly, the plot concerns an attractive young girl who is loved by three young men at the same time. One expresses his devotion in the rather boisterous terms of a successful salesman selling an idea, the second

and loves her with what is technically known as "calf love," the third is an enthusiastic young engineer who loves her when he is not busy—he is busy the greater part of the time, working on a bridge invention.

After a course of training with the first two of her suitors, the girl decides in favor of the bridge builder. A slender theme, indeed, but so deftly handled by the author and so knowingly played by the actors that the performance should be underlined as very well worth seeing.

Lynn Fontanne plays the part of the girl. Anyone who admired Miss Fontanne as Dulcy will find her very different, but very fascinating, as Ann Jordan. To some people Miss Fontanne is an acquired taste. When, however, her peculiar style of acting is understood she is usually much admired.

Robert Strange as the business man sweetheart makes an unsympathetic role seem almost attractive; Henry Hull plays the more lovable but more stupid suitor, and does it almost perfectly; Ralph Morgan is the bridge

builder and has one of the most sympathetic parts of his professional career. In his well-poised performance of Jack Gardner there is little to remind one of the time some years ago when Mr. Morgan was leading "lady" of the Columbia University varsity show.

It is said that the play was written for much younger players than those now appearing in the parts, a sort of "Seventeen" cast. It is fortunate that the present plan was carried out, as it is a case where experience of playing far outweighs mere youthful appearance. The present cast would have ruined the play "Seventeen," but they certainly understand the play "In Love With Love"; it is that understanding which makes their performance so brilliant.

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Pasadena Community Players
Present Strindberg's "Lucky Pehr"

Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 1
Special Correspondence

THAT people will cause one as much annoyance as mosquitoes seems to be the thought which underlies August Strindberg's allegorical drama "Lucky Pehr," which has just had its first American production on the stage of the Pasadena Community Playhouse. It was put on by members of the fourth annual session of the summer art colony, under the direction of Gilmer Brown.

The boy Pehr has been imprisoned in an old church tower by his father, who found life a disappointment. He took this course to spare his son disillusionment; but he reckoned without youth's natural yearning for the world. So the fairy godmother gives him wings, and he immediately Pehr begins to gain the experiences that go to make up life.

Of the maiden Lisa he asks what people value most. "Gold," she answers, continuing: "It is good for everything and nothing. It gives all that the earth has to offer. In itself it is the most perfect of all the earth's products, which rust cannot spot, but which can put rust-spots into souls."

When Pehr demands happiness, the girl warns him that it is fleeting; and she admonishes him not to believe what he sees without investigating. Her chief advice is that of all the world holds, love alone is worth while. And when Pehr would declare his love for her, she holds him off, because he is still too much in love with himself.

The boy then sets out on a series of adventures. He finds that friends value him only for his money, and in the public square he is pilloried for taking up the cause of the people. In a gorgeous Oriental episode, he learns the sham and trickery of worldly rule and formal religion. Heartbroken, Pehr breaks away and on the ocean's margin demands to die. Afterward in a chapel peace comes to him, and finally Lisa, since he is now humble, contrite and unselfish, after all his wanderings.

"I would free myself from self," is Pehr's last wish, the open sesame to his life's desire. It is only then that the vision of honest life is realized.

When "Lucky Pehr" was first produced in Stockholm in 1882, it attracted general attention, and since then the play has been frequently revived in Europe. But the American stage is unacquainted with it, even after 30 years. Yet few allegorical

plays, like "He Who Gets Slapped," for instance, bring out the inner meanings of the drama called life so clearly as "Lucky Pehr" does. Therefore it would be most interesting to see it done in a big way by the New York Theater Guild.

Not that the Pasadena Community Players failed to give an adequate production—far from it; for the wonder is that they can do such a big play so effectively on their small stage and with the primitive equipment at their command. At least four of the seven settings provided by Mr. Brown and his volunteer workers possessed charm.

Half a hundred took part in "Lucky Pehr," in Pasadena. Of this number only two go through the entire play. Pehr was represented with youthful enthusiasm and considerable force by Bradley Wright. Feminine intuition was well symbolized by Dorothy J. Welsh, in the rôle of Lisa. The freshness and utter lack of affectation by these young players was one of the outstanding notes of the production.

"Lucky Pehr" gives one an entirely different notion of August Strindberg than his other writings. It possesses romance and optimism, which he does not often evince; while his cynicism is entertaining rather than gloomy. In fact, it is a kindly Strindberg that one meets in "Lucky Pehr."

Other Pasadena Community Players offerings this summer are to be Sheridan's "The Critic," Fitch's "Girls," and Shaw's "Man and Superman."

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Reactions of a Reader

WHAT more halcyon experience than to have a book drop into our laps at the precise moment when we most desire it? Along came a copy of Anthony Trollope's "Autobiography," one day lately when we had been reading captivating reviews of it in the English literary papers. This book, just issued in the World's Classics edition by the Oxford University Press (New York branch), richly exceeds anticipation. For the personal record is as cool and deliberate, as honest and painstaking an analysis of the author's motives as ever Trollope devoted to one of his characters. He scorns all pretense, telling us with calculated candor that he wrote primarily to earn his bread, in the same manner with which he would have approached business or one of his professions. His unhappy childhood, his first seven years at the General Post Office, the influence of his astonishingly energetic mother, his journeyings through Ireland as Postal Inspector, and finally the beginnings of his novel-writing—these scenes he sets before his readers with childlike naïveté. Critics have long agreed that the publication of this "Autobiography" accounts, at least in part, for the neglect which came upon Trollope's novels. The public does not enjoy watching the wheels go around; it loves a mystery: it was revolted at the spectacle of this quite ordinary man, turning out in a quite ordinary way the novels which they read and which they wished to keep behind a veil of romantic glamour. Said George Gissing upon this same subject: "A man with a watch before his eyes, penning exactly so many words every quarter of an hour—one imagines that this picture might haunt disagreeably the thoughts even of Maudie's staid subscriber; that it might come between him or her and any Trollopean work that lay upon the counter." So it did. Now we cannot help but realize, mightily that the reappearance of this delightful book, unavailable since the first edition of 1882, will have precisely the opposite effect of awakening interest in the writer who added a new shire—Barneshire—to the list of English counties.

In the paradise of the bookish world be for each to have his purse so crammed with golden crowns as to be able to buy at once everything from the dealers' catalogues which took his fancy. They pour in upon us, these catalogues, each more alluring than the last. They are intriguing, too. We lose ourselves in endless mummings upon the whys and wherefores of the prices, say, in the latest fat white catalogue from Maggs Brothers, London. We can probably never understand or concur. For it annoys us to find that one should have to pay \$21.10 for the Complete Works of Joseph Conrad, in that limited edition which was signed by the author and published recently by Heinemann; whereas we might, for a paltry \$27 more, possess the whole 53 volumes of the Aldine Poets. What rich sales here! "Bound by Hayday in full morocco (various colors) gilt edges. London, 1839." It is impossible to acquiesce in such a ruling as this. We revere our Conrad, of course; but we do believe that there should be a decent proportion in all things, and that literary fashions should not have too tremendous a sway.

"Down the Mackenzie," by Fullerton Waldo (New York: The Macmillan Company) takes the reader canoeing down the river or on a sledge through drifts, trapping, harvesting, placer-mining through that Mackenzie country of Canada, of which most of us know so little. The author, in advising a fellow passenger on the Arctic Express how to make a speech, said: "Talk in a conversational, natural way. Talk to 'em like a human being. Don't try to make a speech." And in just this way Mr. Waldo has written his book, without any effort of the conventional sort. He writes not alone of the open spaces, but of his admiration for the booming cities of the northwest, always with an understanding of the "insider." "The outsider cannot know," he writes, "the insider never can make clear to him the grip that holds, the urge that stirs and never sleeps." His book causes us to rank Mr. Waldo a genuine "insider," a most thorough person who takes nothing on hearsay; but is ready for any experience first hand. M. W.

One essential condition of existence

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Modern Glass from Many Countries

London
Special Correspondence

GLASS is being held in increasingly high estimation by the housewife both for practical and decorative purposes, and to see an entire gallery filled with an exhibition of it arranged with skill and good judgment, is to gain a very good idea of its value from the ornamental point of view. Such an exhibition was arranged in the Mansard Galleries, London, in June and July of this year, with a view to showing examples of modern glass from many different countries: England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, France, Italy, Sweden, Holland, Palestine, Czechoslovakia, all being represented.

The first thing that caught and held the eye was a long black table near the entrance of the gallery, on which were arranged wonderful Czechoslovakian golden glass bowls and a little black American glass. Beyond this, placed at right angles, was another long table spread with English and Scottish cut glass. Farther away in the middle of the gallery a lovely blue, two-handled yellow topaz jar, filled with yellowish iris, presided over a display of Italian glass, which decked also another long table, beyond, flanked by exhibits of English Bristol blue and the illusive smoke-gray Swedish glass.

Sunlight Reflected

Everywhere the beautiful shapes caught and reflected the light and glowed with color, even on a dull day, and when the gallery was filled with sunshine it presented a dazzling and wonderful sight. To the capacity of glass to reflect light no doubt is largely due its popularity as decoration; wisely chosen, artistically grouped and rightly placed, a few choice pieces bring a sense of brightness, beauty and warmth into a room on the darkest day. A single Bristol blue goblet with a few perfect white roses in it, seen on an oak table, remains in the writer's memory as a cherished impression of loveliness.

The exhibition contained many interesting contrasts. The Czechoslovakian glass, which included not only the golden flower bowls already mentioned but complete dishes and powder bowls in amethyst glass which had the brilliance of iustar, was wonderfully effective and inexpensive. The Swedish glass, officially described as "topaz," but really a brownish gray, is also not at all costly, and is suited on this account to domestic purposes. Many women like it immensely because it is unobtrusive. A dessert service of it harmonized with flowers of any color, and very tall, slender vases of the same glass were to be had. A toilet set of this glass included quaint powder vases like goblets with lids, and there were candlesticks to match.

The effect of mother-of-pearl was suggested in some complete dishes and tumblers of Dutch glass, and the most attractive French piece was a large flat fruit dish in bluish green with dark sapphire lines on the rim.

An interesting little section contained some quaint, roughly made electric-blue glass in tumblers and small finger bowls, the primitive work of a couple of old peasants living in Hebron near Jerusalem.

In colored glass, however, both for the table and for decoration, the most select a hat from a number in a shop, but goes to her pet milliner and has one made. She wears no straight brims but selects rolling or curved lines that flatter her.

On the whole, the Frenchwoman of moderate means is not more handsomely dressed than the American in the same circumstances, but she possesses the wisdom to plan her outfit from hat to shoes as a complete thing. She goes about it as an artist does to compose a picture, carrying throughout one idea and taking utmost care that there is no jarring note nor inharmonious line. In fact the Parisienne achieves the perfect tout ensemble.

Despite the first disappointment, however, which is caused by these customs, a longer observation shows why the French have gained their reputation for being beautifully attired. Although they lack the precision of the American, they possess something much more precious, a feeling for the artistic and the picturesque. Many are not what we call "stylish," nor even noticeable at first glance, but they have a subtle quality of beauty. They could pose for portraits without changing any details of their costumes. One coat does not serve them for several dresses, but each dress has its individual wrap, or at least one that harmonizes with it exceedingly well.

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lovely specimens of all were the work of Italian craftsmen and included a pair of fruit compote dishes, with very tall stems, in sea-green Venetian glass. These showed to advantage placed on either side of a mahogany sideboard against a gray wall, with a new kind of glass fruit in them, having a fine iridescent effect, greenish and faintly purple. Very lovely, also, were candlesticks and a fruit compote dish from Murano in pale rose-colored gold-becked glass with sapphire edges.

Graceful Shapes Enhance Color Effects

Original and attractive table glass in water-green included octagonal finger bowls and quaint water bottles with a very wide base and tapering toward the top. Double candelabra in the same glass were decorated, between the two candle holders, with little posies of pink and blue flowers and green leaves in opaque glass. These, with wide-mouthed goblets for flowers, completed a lovely set.

The gem of the Italian collection was, perhaps, a small bowl of slightly embossed glass with an iridescence of purple and rose, violet and gold.

Many finely cut and engraved examples were in the collection of English and Scottish glass, including fascinating little saltcellars and sweet compote dishes on stems, and solid-looking candlesticks with the old air twist in them faithfully reproduced.

A dessert service, also, among the English glass, had a gilt edge and a little floral wreath in colors, and the color of the beautiful old blue Bristol glass was seen in grapefruit bowls.

One table was devoted to glass from the famous Whitefriars factory, now moved to Harrow, one of the most interesting exhibits being a tall goblet in commemoration of Armistice Day.

The exhibition contained many interesting contrasts. The Czechoslovakian glass, which included not only the golden flower bowls already mentioned but complete dishes and powder bowls in amethyst glass which had the brilliance of iustar, was wonderfully effective and inexpensive. The Swedish glass, officially described as "topaz," but really a brownish gray, is also not at all costly, and is suited on this account to domestic purposes.

Many women like it immensely because it is unobtrusive. A dessert service of it harmonized with flowers of any color, and very tall, slender vases of the same glass were to be had. A toilet set of this glass included quaint powder vases like goblets with lids, and there were candlesticks to match.

The effect of mother-of-pearl was suggested in some complete dishes and tumblers of Dutch glass, and the most attractive French piece was a large flat fruit dish in bluish green with dark sapphire lines on the rim.

An interesting little section contained some quaint, roughly made electric-blue glass in tumblers and small finger bowls, the primitive work of a couple of old peasants living in Hebron near Jerusalem.

In colored glass, however, both for the table and for decoration, the most

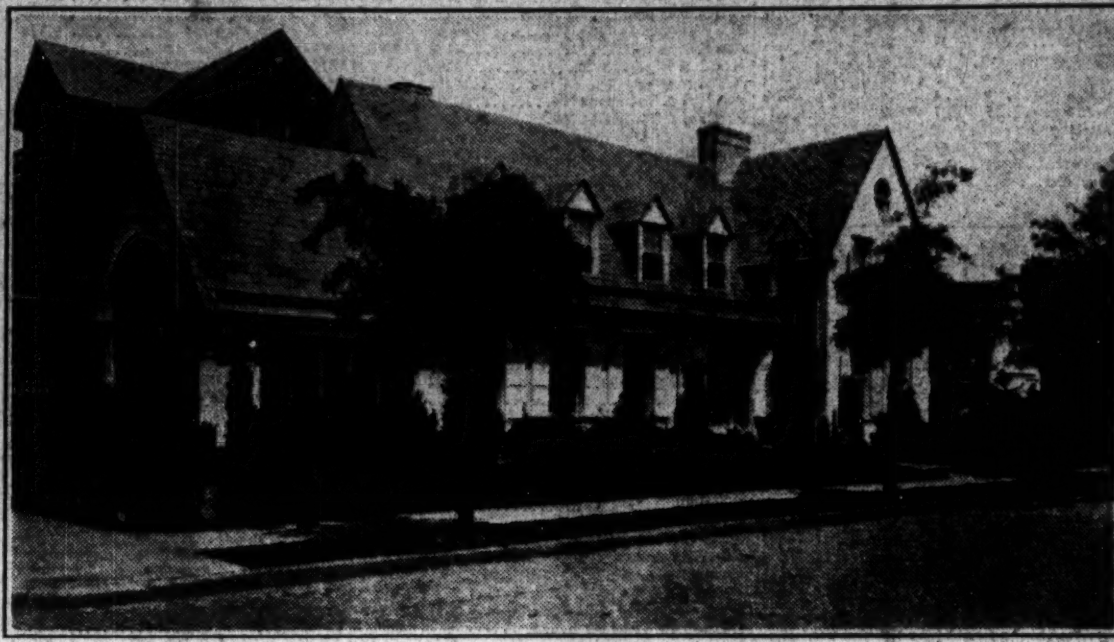
select a hat from a number in a shop, but goes to her pet milliner and has one made. She wears no straight brims but selects rolling or curved lines that flatter her.

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A House in New Jersey

The architect of this house, Howard Major of New York, has solved very cleverly the difficulties of a narrow lot whose rear abuts on another dwelling. Out of the problems presented, Mr. Major has originated a home of piquancy and distinction, with a particularly felicitous interior arrangement.

Designing a House to Fit the Lot

MANY things of which the layman has no knowledge enter into the design of a house. It often appears on the surface quite an easy matter to set down pretty plans on paper and draw a composition to please the eye, so that it is not at

house conform to circumstances. In other words, the architect had to cut his pattern according to his cloth.

He made the best use of the material in hand and planned a house to take advantage of every physical feature available. The result is a house of individuality that is as picturesque as it is practical. Being long and low, it was possible to give all the living rooms delightful positions in the general scheme of arrangement, providing each with a maximum amount of light and air.

While the house follows no particular style or period, the Colonial aspect is pronounced, although the high-pitched roof is more suggestive of English influence. Filling almost all of the lot, but set far enough back from the street to allow of suitable planting, it resembles not a little some of the old houses to be found in Maryland.

There, however, the resemblance ceases, for the architect to obtain the effects he desired has introduced a number of original ideas. The bricks, laid in Flemish bond, the long side and the end interchanging and the courses alternating so as to form a diaper pattern in the brick is, in itself, interesting.

The dental cornice which acts as a bed-mold for the wood is painted dark brown, almost black, giving a staccato accent to the exterior. This treatment is reintroduced in the dormer, gables and in the plain cornice. The solid wood shutters, usually of a contrasting color, are painted white like the body of the house.

The central unit is distinctly Colonial in design, with its low-hung roof. Interesting dormers and small-paned windows with very small muntin bars. To the right, a two-story wing jut out at right angles to the central portion. To the extreme left an extension following the general lines of the main portion of the house is used as an open air living porch.

The interior and its decorations. Through a deeply-recessed Colonial doorway, access is had to a wide hall running right through the house. To the left, opens by way of a four-foot passage, the large living room, the space at either side being utilized as coat closet and telephone booth. Since the rear wall of the living room closely abuts the house adjoining, the architect very wisely took advantage of the fact to make it the setting for his big old-fashioned fireplace.

Unbroken by windows, a large space is thus provided about the hearth for the gathering of friends and family. This is an important contribution to home comfort; too frequently it happens that the fireplace, being directly in the path of travel, becomes

BERTHA TANZER
644 E. 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I have most interesting Mah Jongg accessories for sale at \$5, \$10 and \$15. Write me your wants, enclosing a stamp.

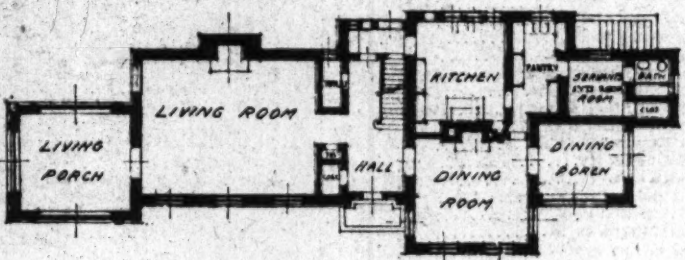
Are You Interested in Linens?
If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY
37-39 Temple Place
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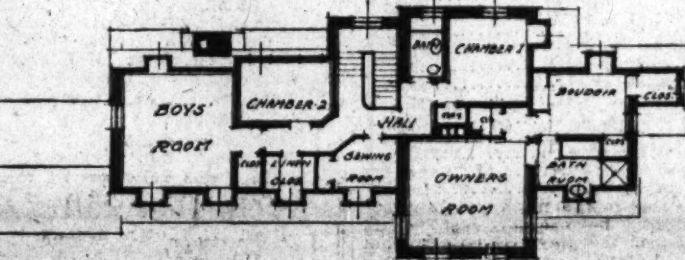
Antoinette Donnelly's Lovely Skin Soap
Women of refinement and culture have found this soap the equal of French toilette soaps which command high prices. It is a hard soap, delicately perfumed with a blend of oriental oils, and contains a liberal portion of pure cold cream.

Antoinette Donnelly's Lovely Skin Soap enjoys the favor of discriminating women throughout the nation. If your dealer cannot supply you, send 75c and we will mail you postpaid, a box of three cakes.

Graham Bros. Soap Company
Dept. 8—1319-25 W. Lake Street
CHICAGO, ILL.



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Howard Major of New York, Architect

with the inscription, "God speaks; the guns are silent," in Latin. Another was a flower holder in the form of a greenish tumbler copied from a fragment of sixteenth-century glass found on the site of the ancient glass works near Woodchester, Gloucestershire.

select a hat from a number in a shop, but goes to her pet milliner and has one made. She wears no straight brims but selects rolling or curved lines that flatter her.

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An Offer
Send 4c in stamps for generous sample of a pure, fine toilet necessity.
ARISTOCRAT
Lemon Cocoa Soap
Preserves its pure odor to the last, does not break up, eliminates the lemon wash after the shampoo, lathers abundantly in the hardest water. Try it and tell us what you think of it. Write today. Made in California and distributed through
J. E. F. Distributing Co.
1194 Garland Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Secret of REAL Whipped Cream
Ice-Cream and Candy at Home is in using the proper amount of **WALE'S GRAN-ULES**
Send 10 cents for trial package.
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EDITH RAND ANTIQUES
161 West 72d Street, New York
Early American Furniture
Glassware Pottery
Old Chintzes Hooked Rugs
Reproductions of Colonial Designs in Wall Papers & Chintzes

Embroidered Silk and Lace Shawls

SILK shawls, finished with wide, hand-tied fringe, are still in great favor for summer wear as evening wraps. Some of these are elaborately embroidered, while others are trimmed only with a lovely wide fringe.

A shawl much admired is of navy blue silk crepe of a beautiful soft quality, and the rose pattern is carried out in crimson, with yellow buds and navy and green foliage. It is 60 inches square, and the fringe is 30 inches wide. It is priced at \$150.

These hand-embroidered shawls are so carefully made that both sides are alike, with not a knot showing in any place. The fringe is made on the shawl, so that there is no right or wrong side to the garment.

There are machine-embroidered shawls, which are much cheaper, but these one must don more carefully, for both sides are not finished alike. The coloring of the machine-embroidered shawls is just as lovely as the material just as fine, the only difference being in the embroidery.

It has become quite the thing to embroider one's own shawl in colors to match the summer wardrobe, and the lovely plain shawls finished with hand-made fringe are for sale for \$38. The stitch used is the same as that which is found in the Chinese unadorned embroidery, and a fairly heavy twisted silk is the thread used. Any needlework shop will stamp the pattern on the shawl and advise as to the colors to be used. Some of the patterns cover the entire shawl, while others form a border just inside the fringe. Sometimes only one corner is embroidered and then the shawl is worn so that the embroidered corner is draped over one shoulder.

Many Nations Contribute

Very attractive all-white silk shawls are being shown at present, ranging in size from one yard square, with eight-inch fringe, to two yards square, with 20-inch fringe. The prices begin at \$15 for the small size in the case of the embroidered ones. These white shawls, both embroidered and plain, are the daintiest possible garments for summer evening wear.

Embroidered shawls are very frequently referred to as Spanish shawls, while as a matter of truth, India, Japan, China, Italy and Switzerland, all contribute their quota, and the

Spanish shawls are in the minority. Spanish shawls can be told from the others by their padded embroidery, while all other imported embroidered shawls show the flat, unpadding stitch usually associated with Chinese work.

Plain Shawls From Switzerland

The demand for these embroidered shawls has been so great that no store has been able to keep a very large stock on hand. Plain shawls have been coming in from Switzerland to supply the demand for those that the wearer can embroider. Pale gray, to be embroidered in darker shades of gray, is a favorite color, although the debutantes are insisting on black or navy blue showing scarlet embroidery.

Not far behind the embroidered shawl in popularity is the fringed shawl of silk lace. Lace shawls come in all sizes and shapes, and vary in weight from cobwebby silk lace to the heavy black silk mantillas from Spain. There is a wide range to choose from.

India contributes to the demand for shawls an almost unbelievably fine cashmere one, called a chuddah, which measures two yards wide and four yards long. This size lends itself to very graceful drapery, and although very light, is quite warm. The chuddah is recommended by the stores for wear on shipboard, where a light but warm garment is needed.

To Remove Mildew From Clothing

A laundry expert tells of a good way to remove mildew from clothing. As is only too well known, ordinary washing falls altogether to remove these unsightly spots. Here is the correct treatment: Rub some good laundry soap well into the marks, then cover the soaped part with French chalk, or even finely scraped ordinary chalk would do. Place in an airy space, if in the sun, so much the better. Leave for about an hour and then repeat the process a second time, or even a third time if necessary. It will be found that the mildew marks can be removed altogether in this way without the least injury to the most delicate fabric.

Jordan Marsh Company

Thirtieth August

Furniture Sale

Continues Throughout August

Tremendous Values in
All Kinds of Furniture

Bed Room Dining Room
Living Room Library

Unusually Attractive Odd Pieces

Special Reductions in
Overstuffed Living Room Furniture

Companion Sales—
Rugs Curtains Upholstery
Refrigerators



PRICE CHANGES NEW YORK STOCKS

NARROW IN VERY QUIET SESSION

Selling Pressure Against the Rubbers and Oils

Narrow and unimportant price changes took place in today's New York Stock Market, the quietest session of the year.

Selling of the rubbers, chemicals and oils, as a result of unfavorable trade developments, caused some heaviness in the first hour, but prices strengthened later in response to the usual week-end covering operations by short interests.

Studebaker, Great Northern preferred and General Electric each advanced a point above Thursday's final quotations. Famous Players, 2, and Woolworth, 4 1/2. The closing was firm. Sales approximated 125,000 shares.

Bond transactions were dull and firm in the early hours today. Active U. S. Government bonds held steady around Thursday's levels.

There was little activity in the foreign group, but generally prices rallied fractionally. Advances of a point each by Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Gas, Chicago & Alton 3s and Seaboard Air Line refunding 4s were the only outstanding changes among the railroad mortgages.

Industrial issues were steady for the most part. United States Rubber 5s, however, sold 1 1/2 points lower.

MARKET OPINIONS

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: While the average price of stocks today was by comparison with the high of last March, and is even under the mean of last year, there is a feeling that the market is an attractive speculation, the longer trend nevertheless appears to be downward. Therefore we feel that speculative purchases should be made cautiously and more with the view of taking quick turns, based upon technical conditions of the market, in preference to purchases for a long pull, or for the purpose of averaging present holdings. We do not agree with those extremely bearish traders who express the opinion that this country is headed in the direction of a prolonged business depression; on the contrary, we look for a fairly large volume of business being maintained for the remainder of this year at least.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The stock market appears to have been pretty thorough in its reaction to the fact that it has reached a period of temporary stability. Good or bad news may develop, but the technical position of the market is such that expansion. Some securities of the better class are undoubtedly a purchase for investment.

Schlurmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: In human affairs, signposts very frequently appear indicating the road ahead, and it may be that Mr. Coolidge's action in the direction of the confidence which is reposed in him for a homely, sound, common sense and judgment, afford us a signpost in the affairs of this country. It may be that with Coolidge will come a revival of that confidence and faith which, it must be admitted, has begun to ebb a little among financiers and business men.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The action of the market during the past week has shown distinctly that the technical position is strong.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stock market, in many respects, is now in a position diametrically opposite to that of last March and April. Then, after a long advance, it backed and filled for several weeks, looking for appearance of strength, but failing to gain ground in spite of good news. Now, after a long decline, the market is moving in a narrow range, looking weak at times, but on the whole giving a very good account of itself in the face of bad news. It may be feeling that many securities have reached a point where earnings and financial condition warrant their purchase.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: A good proportion of the recent decline in the stock market is due to the liquidation. But until the market gives more definite indications of a real upward movement, speculators should, we believe, take advantage of rallies to put their accounts in shape to weather further liquidation should it be precipitated by some unexpected event.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: The security markets show renewed strength, as reflection of sound credit and merchandising conditions in many quarters it is believed that stocks will continue to respond to favorable conditions well into the fall, when seasonal improvement in all commercial lines will manifest itself.

OILS ARE SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE WEEK IN LONDON

By Special Cable

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Fine weather and holidays attenuated business on the stock exchange here this week. The chief interest centered round French and Belgian exchanges.

Industrial prices improved generally. Courtaulds especially.

Oils were livelier. Mexican Eagle Oil reached nearly 22s. and Shell was decidedly firm.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

	100	50	25	10	5
War Loan 5 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Brit. Govt. 4 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Consols	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Dunlop Rubber ordy	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can. Corp.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
De Beers Cons. Ltd.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Rand Mines Ltd.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Anglo-Am. Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Brit. Contr. Ltd.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
do only	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Royal Dutch	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Shell Trans. & Tr. ordy	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Radio Corp. of Am. pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

AGRICULTURAL BORROWINGS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—California agricultural borrowings from the Federal Farm Loan system in the fiscal year ended June 30 last were \$11,711,000, of which \$7,668,000 was borrowed from joint stock land banks and \$4,043,000 from the Berkeley Federal Land Bank. California farm loans to date for both are \$21,464,000, which \$11,441,000 is from land banks.

NEW YORK BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug. 11	Aug. 10
U.S. Steel pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel ordy	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 4 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 5 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 6 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 7 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 8 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 9 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 10 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
U.S. Steel 11 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Aug. 11	Aug. 10
Am. Tel. & Tel.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 4 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 6 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 7 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 8 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 9 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 10 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 11 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 12 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Federal reserve system statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Aug. 8	Aug. 1
Total gold reserves	\$1,122,630	\$1,109,688
U.S. Govt. bonds	\$1,109,688	\$1,109,688
Other U.S. Govt. securities	\$1,109,688	\$1,109,688
U.S. Govt. notes	\$1,109,688	\$1,109,688
U.S. Govt. currency	\$1,109,688	\$1,109,688
U.S. Govt. deposits	\$1,109,688	\$1,109,688
U.S. Govt. other liabilities	\$1,109,688	\$1,109,688
U.S. Govt. total	\$1,109,688	\$1,109,688

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spt. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oct. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nov. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dec. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jan. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feb. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mar. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Apr. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
May 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jun. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

NEW YORK COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spt. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oct. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nov. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dec. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jan. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feb. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mar. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Apr. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
May 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jun. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

BOSTON CUB

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spt. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oct. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nov. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dec. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jan. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feb. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mar. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Apr. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
May 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jun. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

BOSTON & MAINE'S TRAFFIC

The Boston & Maine road's freight traffic in July showed a recession from June while passenger business showed a gain, seasonal developments which have frequently characterized past years. Revenue from freight, however, was substantially in excess of ever, while passenger revenue broke about even. Freight revenue for July is estimated at \$4,300,000, compared with \$4,976,000 in June, but the increase is about \$800,000 greater than July last year when both the coal strike and passenger strike were in progress. Passenger revenue is estimated at \$2,200,000 comparing with \$1,815,000 in June and showing a slight loss—about \$13,000—compared with July, 1922.

WATER, RUSSELL & CO.

INSURANCE

108 Water Street, Boston

Telephone Main-8000

115 Broadway, New York

Telephone Rector 9877

NEW YORK CURB

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spt. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oct. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nov. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dec. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jan. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Feb. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mar. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Apr. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
May 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jun. 30	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (Special).—A "bullish" government August report on both winter and spring wheat, with the fact that "bearish" export trade news and conditions had become a little stale from a speculative standpoint, caused a moderate price improvement in the wheat market this week.

A little more apprehension was also indicated in respect to the Canadian crop situation. Damage claims have increased from north of the line and conservative houses now are of the opinion that the western provinces of Canada will have no more wheat than in 1922 and possibly not that much.

The Government figures on wheat showed a crop of only 793,000,000 bushels, with the big losses in regular spring wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and in the big surplus hard winter wheats of Nebraska and Kansas. The big yields this year are in the Pacific northwest, where the wheat is not available for the remainder of the country because of prohibitive freight rates.

SENTIMENT "BULLISH"

A shifting of speculative sentiment has occurred on account of the crop reports and also because of the evidence that the "bear" news has become stale, while the country has stopped selling to a large extent, and the milling demand has improved. As the market did not break under bearish news, the professional element switched to the constructive side for the time being, although many traders were still pessimistic in regard to the ultimate trend of prices.

CANADIAN CROP DEVELOPMENTS

The chief factor for the next week or so, was undoubtedly much uncertainty on the part of shorts until the Canadian crop is harvested. Canadian prices for wheat are generally firm, but export sales have been small, with premiums relatively easier at the gulf, while No. 2 hard wheat at Montreal sold at the lowest basis on the crop. Corn was heavily affected by the announcement of a big crop by the Government.

STRENGTH TONE IN WHEAT

Developed after the report was issued, however, modified the views of the corn bears, and, late in the week, the fact that buyers are not looking more during the week than for any similar period in a long while, changed the views of the trade.

CORN POSITION STRENGTH

Premiums were advanced at Chicago to 12 cents over September for No. 2 yellow. This did not put a damper on buying, and did not increase the country offerings. Weather conditions have been fine for corn, but too wet for threshing.

CONSEQUENCES, THERE WAS A JUMP

in country selling of both wheat and oats. Illinois has sold wheat freely and marketed it in unusually early, with prospects now for more moderate farm deliveries.

PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE CORN BELT

except parts of Oklahoma and Texas, have had good rains. Outside interest in the grain markets is broadening a little for improvement.

Foreign economic conditions continue to throw a shadow over the speculative markets in this country, with financial difficulties abroad plainly shown by the demoralized exchange, making it impossible to do much export business.

FOR THE WEEK PREVIOUS FOR WHEAT

2 1/2c to 2 3/4c higher; for corn 3/4c off to 1 1/4c up; oats 1/4c to 1c higher and rye 1/4c to 1 1/2c up.

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LONDON STOCKS GET HOME AND OUTSIDE SUPPORT

Better Sentiment Prevails in All
Departments of Exchange—
Farming Outlook

By Special Cable
LONDON, Aug. 11.—There has been some rally in prices, during the last week on the stock exchange here due to foreign and home support, although business has been somewhat such a scale that the sale, for instance, of so small an amount as £100,000 war loan was sufficient to cause a decline at one time of one-sixteenth.

Gilt-edge securities have continued the upward tendency of the last three weeks from recent low levels, and the better sentiment spread generally to other departments despite the gravity of political affairs.

The opinion is that the declines have been overdone. The industrial market has improved, and in the foreign bond section the outstanding feature was a spurt, toward a 3 per cent premium for the Austrian loan, which last week had fallen to near par.

It is of interest to note from the monthly clearing statements of London average banks that the last month's price fall succeeded in tempting them to a reverse of the policy followed since the beginning of the year of diminishing investment holdings, there being an increase under this heading of about £7,000,000 for July. Deposits maintained practically the same figure to which they were raised in June.

Rubber Position Stronger
There has been some further renewal of strength in rubber shares following the rise in the price of the commodity to 1s. 3½d. London stocks of rubber now stand about 49,000 tons compared with 71,000 last year and the net exports from British Malaya in July at 11,000 tons show a drain of more than 9,000 tons compared with the corresponding month of 1922.

According to statistics now issued by the Ministry of Agriculture the area under oats, wheat, and barley this year at 5,160,000 acres is nearly 500,000 acres lower than the figures of last year. The area of wheat is the lowest since 1913. The National Farmers Union commenting on the position of crops declares that unless drastic action is taken by the Government to stabilize the arable farming, the great bulk of this land will never come under plow again.

Agriculturists Concerned
The agricultural outlook is generally depressing and farmers view it with anxiety which is expressed in a memorandum submitted to the Government by the Central Landowners Association in regard to the question of imperial preference to be raised at the forthcoming imperial economic conference. It is pointed out that "although it may be acknowledged from a national point of view that the admission of British manufactures to dominions under the preferential tariff should be followed by a reciprocal arrangement in regard to the admission of foodstuffs from those dominions there would be no reciprocity so far as British farmers are concerned."

Preference to imported foodstuffs from other parts of the Empire, such as wheat and meat, which can be landed in the country at a price below the cost of home production means that the home agriculturist will be forced to turn his attention more and more to perishable produce, particularly that which can be produced of a higher quality than the produce from other countries. There is, however, little hope of security and profit in such branches unless British farmers adequately are protected from European competition and dumping.

DIVIDENDS

Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 10.

General Motors Corporation declared a 20 per cent dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 20, on its 10 per cent common stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 cent on its 10 per cent preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 8.

Continental Oil declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 25. Vacuum Oil declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Aug. 31. Previous dividend was \$1 semi-annual. Following dividend of 30 per cent, par value of stock was reduced to \$2.

United States Envelope Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred and the regular semiannual dividend of 1 per cent on the common, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Crescent Film Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 24 and reopens Sept. 17. American Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Southwestern Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 24. Standard Oil of Ohio declared the regular quarterly \$2.50 common dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 24.

Phoenix Hosiery Co. declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the first and second preferred stocks, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 17.

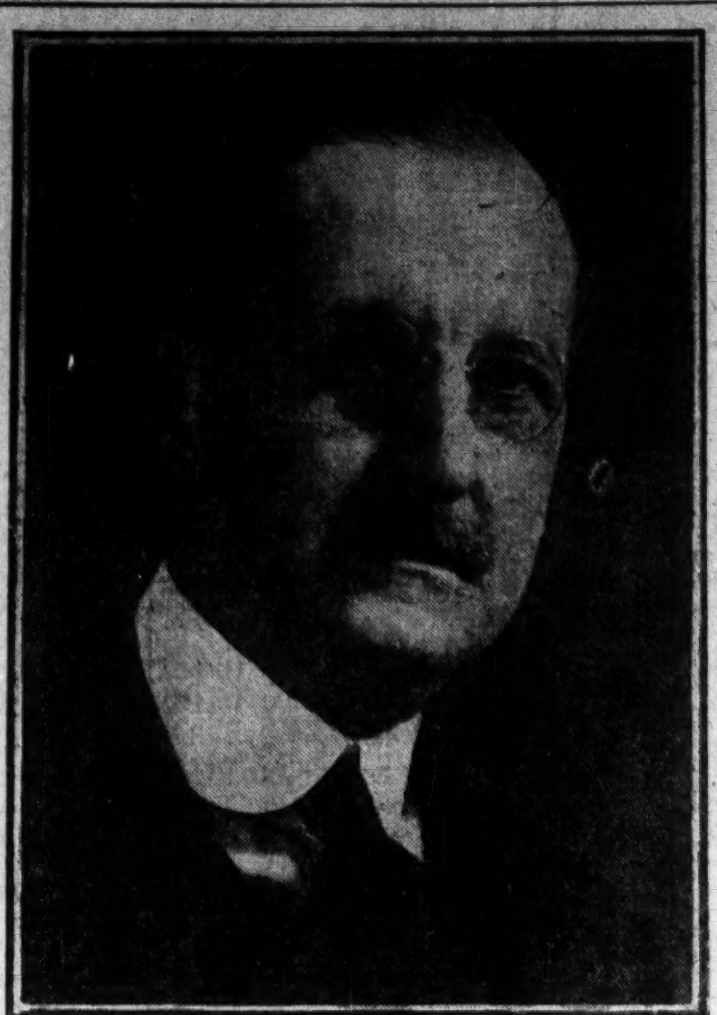
Youngstown & Ashland Railway declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

NEW POWER PROJECT

The North American Company has under consideration a large hydroelectric project on the White River in the heart of the Ozark mountains in Arkansas and Missouri. It is expected to cost from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Hugh L. Cooper & Co., who hold options on all rights and holdings of the Dixie Power Company for the development of water power on the river, under contract with the North American Company, have begun a survey of the site, which should be completed early in the fall. Construction will probably begin early in 1924.

FREEPORT TEXAS REPORT

The Freeport Texas concern for six months ended May 31 (including subsidiaries) reports a surplus of \$644,056 after all charges, tax, and reserve depreciation, compared with a deficit of \$85,960 in the corresponding period of 1922.



Henry W. Austin

THE history of Canada, in so far as its commercial life is concerned, has linked closely with it the striking careers of that group of younger men who are building continually. Were it not for these, progress would be halted. Canada needs more men of the type of Henry William Austin. Mr. Austin began his career in commercial life in a small way. When he graduated from St. John School, Montreal, a number of years ago, he entered the services of Evans Sons & Mason.

After a successful period with that organization, Mr. Austin made another change, and capitalizing his knowledge of chemicals, entered the service of McDougall, Logie & Co., which is now the Canada Paint Company, and a close addition of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada. He served this institution from 1888 to 1893, locating for a large part of that time in the western states. In the latter year, however, Mr. Austin was called to Montreal by the Perrin-Kayser Company, Limited, and his connection with that firm has been one of progress.

Today, Mr. Austin is managing director of the corporation, and its steady expansion during the last few years has been due in large measure to his aggressiveness and energy. He is also president of Hosiers, Limited. Mr. Austin is regarded as an authority in Canada in the manufacture and marketing of gloves and hosiery of all descriptions.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE details attendant to the railroad journey of a President of the United States often are not realized by the initiated. Under even normal peace conditions, extraordinary steps are taken to safeguard the Chief Executive. Section foremen and track supervisors, who ordinarily walk over the districts under their supervision several times a week, make minute examinations before the President's train is due, inspecting rails and joints, and the condition and safety of the track generally.

As an added precaution, it is customary for each railroad to run a "pilot" over the line ahead of the special, this usually being an engine without cars, which precedes the train by 10 minutes.

The speed at which the special is operated usually is faster than that customarily made by regular passenger trains, as stops largely are eliminated and faster running, on a good track, is not noticeable. On well-maintained track, a speed of 60 miles an hour is fully as safe as a speed only half or three quarters as fast. An instance of this is the 19-hour run made by President Harding's train between Washington and Jacksonville last winter, compared with the 24-hour passenger schedule. Each railroad honored by carrying a President places in service its best engines, and the locomotive and train are manned by the most competent and courteous men on the road. It also is customary for one of the highest officials to ride on the train, and the respective division superintendents are on board while the train is on their division, to provide for any contingencies.

A presidential special is frequently a long train. In addition to the private observation sleeper for the President's personal use, there are from three to five sleepers provided for the use of newspaper men, secret service operatives and other governmental employees, and the various members of the official party. A club car and a diner are attached to the train for the use of this group.

While the expenses of a special train obviously are great, these are pro-rated among the newspaper men and the governmental departments whose representatives are on the train, as, for instance, the Secret Service men, who are Treasury Department employees. Thus, the final expense to the President is lessened materially. It is paid out of a traveling allowance of \$25,000 a year, which of course, he does not receive direct, it merely being used to offset traveling, and certain White House expenditures.

When former President Wilson made his swing around the country, his train was operated as a second section of regular trains, thus eliminating the expense of running a "special." President Harding, however, always has ridden behind white flags, denoting "extra."

Numerous, as well as happy, are the engineers who have pulled President Harding, for with his gracious manner, it was his custom at all division points to go forward and shake hands with the engine crew. The writer has heard the warmest possible commendations of Mr. Harding, the man—expressed by engineers on southern roads, who, in the same breath avowed they "never yet have voted a Republican ticket," but that "the President certainly is all right."

While on the Florida East Coast, at West Palm Beach, his cordial greeting to a Negro fireman occasioned much comment, but the President's sincere efforts to remove all sectional

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA DRAWS ON RESERVE FUND

Million and Quarter Dollars
Must Be Used for Losses
From Business Slump

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The Standard Bank of Canada announces that in order to take care of certain unavoidable losses and of others which may possibly occur, it has been found necessary to draw upon its reserve fund to the extent of \$2,250,000. Although of this amount, \$1,250,000 is said to be ample to take care of this situation, the additional \$1,000,000 will be used to establish a contingent fund to provide for any future embarrassments.

The reserve fund of the Standard Bank, as a result of the readjustments which have been made, has been reduced from \$5,000,000 to \$2,750,000, representing 70 per cent of its paid-up capital. Its paid-up capital of \$4,000,000 is to remain intact, the announcement says.

A revaluation of all the bank's assets has been completed by expert bankers and auditors at the instance of the management, it is announced, and the assets now include loans which are without any doubt sound and whose security is regarded as sufficient.

The bank's losses are the unavoidable result of a prolonged period of business and agricultural depression, according to the official statement.

BETTER DEMAND IN CLOTH MARKET

Advance in Raw Cotton Causes
Some Activity—Call for
Sateens

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special).—Better inquiry developed in the print cloth market here this week because of the advance in raw cotton. Sateens were in particularly good demand at the beginning of the week. The total sales will probably be more than 80,000 pieces, which is about four times the sales of the past several weeks, when the market has been discouragingly dull.

Practically all the sales contracted this week called for deliveries within the next two months. Curtailment for the week was heavier because of the day's suspension of operations yesterday as a tribute to President Harding. Most of the mills shut down Thursday night for the rest of the week.

Quotations have been irregular. Several styles in plain goods sold below the price set as a minimum recently by manufacturers in order to assure operating without loss. This price is 55 cents a pound. The 4.37s in sateens sold for 14 cents a yard.

Although no quotations are given, it is reported that sales were made at the following prices: 38½-inch, 64x60, 94¢; 38-inch, 56x44, 8¢; 27-inch, 64x94, 8¢; 27-inch, 56x52, 6¢; 25-inch, 56x44, 5¢.

GENERAL TRADE VOLUME REDUCED

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Dun's weekly review of trade says:

Commercial activities were generally suspended for a day this week out of respect for President Harding. The temporary cessation of work naturally curtailed the volume of business and accentuated the seasonal tendency toward quiet conditions in various branches of enterprise.

Midsummer influences account for not a little of the slowing down in production, heat and humidity and vacations imposing restraint on operations, and the fact that domestic consumption of goods is well maintained is reassuring.

Despite the recent decrease in employment of labor at different manufacturing centers, the public purchasing power remains large, and successive statements of carloadings testify to the continued heavy distribution of merchandise.

While the official August crop report indicates a smaller prospective wheat harvest than had been expected, rising prices for grain and cotton have improved sentiment in the farming sections and have encouraged a more favorable view of the agricultural situation.

The Ruralist and His Problems

ONE of the most interesting and potentially useful pieces of work to be undertaken by a county farmers' organization is the marketing and production study of Hampden County, Massachusetts, which the Hampden County Improvement League has started with a trained market-man in charge. The purpose is to gather all possible information about the volume of all products grown in the county, the total food consumption of the county, and the methods and efficiency of marketing local products.

On the basis of the information secured, the league expects to make suggestions, perhaps to help form organizations, to make the food distribution of the county less expensively in time, price margin and crop waste.

The result is bound to be instructive. Only by basing their efforts on complete and reliable information can farmers' organizations improve marketing conditions. The study will include the production as well as the marketing in the county. The problem of production cannot be divorced from that of distributing food supplies; indeed, some agriculturists insist that the whole question is one of producing intelligently for market requirements. Such an investigation as this in Hampden County, however, will provide farmers with much needed information on market requirements.

HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL

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RICHARDS AND FISCHER MEET

Victory for Former Will Give Him Permanent Possession of Meadow Club Trophy

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—With only one more victory needed to make the Meadow Club three-year trophy his permanent property, Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., United States indoor singles and doubles and outdoor doubles champion, meets C. H. Fischer of Philadelphia, United States intercollegiate champion, today in the final round of the singles, while Richards and B. I. C. Norton, the famous South African player, meet R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey of San Francisco, the second ranking doubles team of the United States in the final of the doubles play. Both promise to be splendid matches. Richards won his way to the final round by defeating F. T. Hunter of New Rochelle, his indoor doubles partner, in the semifinal round Thursday, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 8-6. The first set found Richards falling to warm up to his best work, while Hunter had his game well in hand. Richards dropped the first three games in the third set, but with the start of the fourth game the holder began to show his best tennis, and, while pressed at all times by his opponent, he won the next two sets and match.

Fischer and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco had a fine match, the latter forcing the intercollegiate champion to five sets before he won, 1-6, 6-2, 5-7, 8-6, 9-7. Fischer was slow in getting started and took only one game in the opening set. The second set found him at the top of his game, and he won it easily. The third set was a battle royal, with Griffin winning, but the next two sets went to Hunter, 30 games being played. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB TENNIS SINGLES—Semifinal Round: C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 1-6, 6-2, 5-7, 8-6, 9-7. Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 8-6.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round: Vincent Richards and B. I. C. Norton, South Africa, defeated H. O. Kinsey and R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4, 8-6. Vincent Richards and B. I. C. Norton, South Africa, defeated H. O. Kinsey and R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4, 8-6.

OARSMEN LOOK AHEAD TO TRIALS

Philadelphia Expects to Have Strong Representation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11. (Special)—Philadelphia oarsmen, who won five of the 12 national championships in the fifty-first annual National Association of Amateur Oarsmen regatta at Baltimore are already looking ahead to the 1924 Olympic races in Paris.

In the last Olympiad at Brussels, oarsmen from "Boat House Row" in Fairmount Park captured with two championships and one second place. J. B. Kelly, holder of the Olympic singles championship, announced during the past week that he will not defend his sculling title, but will pair again with P. V. Costello, his cousin, in doubles and hopes to retain the title. The Pennsylvania Barge Club senior four-oared shell, which gained the national championship, will probably be kept together and try for the honor of rowing at Paris. This crew is stroked by Kenneth Myers, who was in the club's four that finished runner-up to Sweden in the last Olympics. The Faderschmidt boys, Eric and Franz, who sat in the four with Myers at Brussels, are now members of the Undine Barge Club senior eight, which gained the national crown last week ago. Efforts will be made to keep the Undine Barge Club senior eight together in order that it may row in the Olympic trials on the Schuylkill next spring.

Five rowing events are scheduled for the Paris Olympiad. They are single sculls, pair-oared, doubles with coxswain, fours with coxswain and eights with coxswain. All races will be held over a course of 2000 meters, which is about 1.5-1.6 miles, the same distance as in the American Henley. In this connection it is interesting to note that the English Henley was changed this year from 1.5-1.6 miles to 1.4 miles.

Oarsmen in this country do not row doubles or four-oared shells with coxswains, but this is the custom in Europe. In order to compete for world's championships, Philadelphia boat builders are busy at present on the construction of shells with coxswain's seats, and rowing will be revolutionized as a result. A number of the oarsmen here are in favor of having a coxswain on the four-oared shell, but not in doubles. No coxswain was required when Costello and Kelly brought the doubles title back to America in 1920.

J. B. Kelly has received an invitation from the chairman of the Toronto regatta committee, requesting him to get a Philadelphia senior eight-oared shell together for the Toronto Exposition Regatta to be held Aug. 29-30, and row against the famous Leanders of England. Kelly and Costello, the national doubles champions, and W. E. G. Gilmore, who gained the Canadian singles sculling championship at St. Catharines recently, have also been invited.

MICHEL FAILS IN ATTEMPT DOVER, Eng., Aug. 9. (AP)—Georges Michel, the French swimmer, abandoned his attempt to swim the English channel at 8:15 o'clock tonight when he had reached a point about three miles off the English coast here. Michel, starting from 123 French shore, was within easy sight of the Admiralty Pier at 6 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later the tug accompanying him was seen to haul in her flag and turn back toward France. Attempts by Michel to swim the channel in July and August of last year likewise resulted in failure.

GREEN RIVER TEAM ADVANCES NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 10.—Green River polo team advanced a step nearer the possession of the Atlantic cup as a result of its victory yesterday at the Point Judith Country Club in a semifinal match with the Rumson players. The score was 14 to 5.

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RIGID TEST FOR JAPANESE TEAM

Steadiness vs. Australia's Brilliant Net Play in Today's Davis Cup Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—Japanese steadiness in the back court is to be matched with Australian brilliance at the net and in service in the doubles battle of the Davis Cup tennis series here today. The pairings announced today for the Nippon team contained a surprise in the coupling of Capt. Zensho Shimizu with Masamune Fukuda as it was expected the Seishiro Kashio would support Shimizu. Capt. J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes are to battle for the South Sea continent, thus the same quartet that appeared in the singles battles are to be seen today.

Honors were divided in the singles battles which opened the series here Thursday. After being seriously threatened, Shimizu rallied to defeat Hawkes of Australia, 6-4, 3-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4. With the exception of an unsteady second set Anderson had little difficulty outpointing Fukuda, singles champion of Japan, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Before Shimizu warmed up Hawkes started as if to sweep the match, taking four games straight, he leaned his body into his drives playing carefully and with a keen amount of accuracy and depth. Under the steady attack of the Japanese it looked as though Hawkes was in full route as he lost six games straight, losing the first set after he had it within his grasp.

Beautiful tennis in long rallies, with both sides driving hard, continued, and with good generalship featured the second set. Hawkes won the set, 6-3, by his net attack. In the third set, Shimizu worked Hawkes backhand for nets. The latter, however, was clipping the side lines with hard drives and taking the set to kill Shimizu's safety game with cross-court placements. The Australian captured the set, 6-2.

The turning point in the fourth set came when Shimizu persistently attacked the net. After turning the tide by such tactics, however, the Japanese quickly relaxed to his customary back-court safety game. In the decisive set, the Japanese played steadily to the Australian's blackboard. A fast backhand return that found the net counted the final point against Hawkes. Anderson's speed in the first set was too much for the steady who, Shimizu, appeared slow in warming up. The Australian captain, however, in following up his success of the first set tried to make an ace of everything, with the opposite result. Fukuda took the aggressive in the second set with some spectacular smashing at the net. Anderson, trying to pass him, repeatedly overdrove.

In the third set Fukuda wobbled and Anderson steadier. A shower of placements won for the Australian. Many Japanese in the north stand grew excited in the decisive fourth set as their countryman fought valiantly in the face of defeat. They greeted every point he made with a round of applause, but without avail. Anderson was himself again and repeated the performance of the opening set.

The points by games of the first battle were as follows:

	First Set	Second Set	Third Set	Fourth Set	Fifth Set
Shimizu	10 2 1 4 4 4 4 4 25-6	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13
Hawkes	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22
Anderson	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 25-6	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13	1 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2-13
Fukuda	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22	4 4 4 4 0 2 0 1 2 1-22

WASHINGTON WINS HERRMANN TROPHY

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Printers representing Washington gained possession of the A. G. Herrmann Trophy here today by defeating Chicago, 11 to 2, in the final game of the thirteenth annual championship of the Union Printers' International Baseball League.

Washington disposed of Hamilton, 12 to 2, in one of the semifinal contests, and Chicago triumphed over St. Paul, 9 to 0, in the other. Both games were played in the morning, the former at the Polo Grounds and the latter at Yankee Stadium.

The deciding game was a stubbornly-contested affair for six innings, when Chicago's defense collapsed. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington.....0 1 0 1 0 1 2 5-11 9 0

Chicago.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 10 6

Batteries: Webb and Decker, Paynter, P. DeCullwell and A. DeCullwell.

HAGEN WINS SPECIAL MATCH

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—W. C. Hagen won the private golf tournament for four exclusive professional yesterday with a score of 66, 72-138 for 36 holes at the Country Club of Buffalo.

J. M. Barnes was 140, J. H. Kirkwood 141, and Eugene Sarazen 142. Hagen's morning score was three strokes better than the course record, although the Buffalo Club is one of the oldest in America and an open championship was played there a number of years ago.

ROMNEY TO HELP STAGG

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—M. A. Romney of Salt Lake City, famous quarterback of the University of Chicago football team two years ago, has been added to the staff of football assistants to Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at the Midway institution. It is announced that he will assist with the backfield.

Chess Congress in Fifth Round

Janowski, Kupchik and Schapiro Are Tied for First Place

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
David Janowski.....	3	1	0	3 1/2
M. A. Schapiro.....	3	1	0	3 1/2
Abraham Kupchik.....	3	1	0	3 1/2
Edward Lasker.....	3	1	0	3 1/2
A. J. Marshall.....	2	2	1	3
A. B. Hodges.....	2	2	1	3
R. T. Black.....	2	2	1	3
Oscar Tenner.....	1	1	1	1 1/2
Vladimir Sourin.....	1	1	1	1 1/2
Marvin Palmer.....	1	1	1	1 1/2
A. E. Santasiera.....	0	0	0	0
H. H. Morrison.....	0	0	0	0
H. B. Bigelow.....	0	0	0	0

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 11.—While three of the masters who are competing in the American chess congress at the Hotel Alamac here are still tied for first place in the championship standing, they are not the same three who were tied for that place at the end of the third round of play as Abraham Kupchik of New York has moved up to take the place of A. B. Hodges, also of New York, the former United States champion.

Kupchik worked into the triple tie by defeating J. H. Morrison of Toronto in the fourth round, and then drawing with R. T. Black of Syracuse yesterday in the game which had been postponed from the first round and was the only contest of yesterday. The result of this match was considerable of a surprise as Kupchik had won all of his games up to that time, and was generally expected to win from Black. The game ended after 62 moves.

A feature of the fourth round of play was the fact that every game resulted in a victory for one of the players, it being the first time that a round had been played without a draw or adjournment. Black also sprang a surprise in this round by defeating Hodges in 58 moves. Marvin Palmer of Toledo, Ia., and A. E. Santasiera of New York played the longest game of the fourth round, it requiring 68 moves to bring victory to the former. The summary:

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS	First Round	Second Round	Third Round	Fourth Round
Abraham Kupchik, New York, and R. T. Black, Syracuse, drew at the end of 52 moves.				
Fourth Round				
E. J. Marshall, New York, defeated Oscar Tenner, New York, in 41 moves.				
Marvin Palmer, Toledo, O., defeated A. E. Santasiera, New York, in 68 moves.				
A. B. Hodges, New York, defeated R. T. Black, Syracuse, in 58 moves.				
M. A. Schapiro, New York, defeated H. H. Morrison, New York, in 30 moves.				
David Janowski, Paris, defeated Vladimir Sourin, Washington, in 41 moves.				
Abraham Kupchik, New York, defeated J. H. Morrison, Toronto, in 53 moves.				
Edward Lasker, Chicago, defeated Oscar Tenner, New York, in 53 moves.				

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York.....	58	35	.660
Cleveland.....	57	36	.611
St. Louis.....	52	41	.561
Detroit.....	49	44	.522
Chicago.....	48	45	.517
Washington.....	46	47	.490
Baltimore.....	45	48	.483
Boston.....	40	53	.431

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 11, New York 2.
Washington 2, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

RED SOX DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

Boston defeated St. Louis in a close game Thursday that opened the series. The Browns established a lead, 3 to 1, in the first four innings, but the Red Sox followed right along and won in the eighth on two-base hits by G. H. Burns and Joseph Harris, a base on balls to Howard Shanks and Walter Gerber's error on N. D. McMillan's grounder.

Burns, in addition to his double, made a single and three-base hit. A bare-hand catch by William Jacobson was the fielding feature. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston.....	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	4	9	2	13	2
St. Louis.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	7	3

Batteries: Elmke and DeVore, Shooker and Severid. Umpires—Owens and Dimmen. Time—1h. 52m.

DETROIT BATS HOYT AND MAYS

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Detroit took kindly to the offerings of W. C. Hoyt and C. W. Mays yesterday, ringing up a victory by the score of 11 to 3. Half of the victory was due to extra bases. Henry Mahush led with two two-base hits and a three-bagger. New York's only runs came over in the third on Elmer Smith's single with the bases full and a fumble by T. R. Cobb. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit.....	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	14	2	11	2
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	11	2

Batteries—Johnson, Cole and Bassler; Hoyt, Mays, Pigra and Schang. Umpires—Johnson, Coleman, Paynter, Holmes. Time—2h. 25m.

PITCHING DUEL AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Walter Johnson had the better of Stanley Coveleskie in a pitchers' duel yesterday. Cleveland secured a lead in the fourth inning but Washington tied it up in the seventh and won out when Johnson, Harry Liebold and R. T. Peck-inpugh singled in succession, filling the bases, and Leon Golins hit a sacrifice fly. Up to the seventh, Coveleskie had allowed only one hit. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington.....	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	5	11	2	11	2
Chicago.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	6	1

Batteries—Johnson and Ruel; Coveleskie, Smith and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie. Umpires—Moriarty and Nalin. Time—1h. 37m.

ATHLETICS SL CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Philadelphia players were kept busy running around the bases in the game with the Chicago White Sox yesterday. The visiting team used five pitchers, but they were wild and ineffective without exception, and the Athletics were returned victors by a count of 21 to 5. The 22 hits of the locals were good for 32 bases. Sam Rice and Frank Welch led with four hits apiece, while Hale and Henry Scheed made home runs. The victory gave Connie Mack's Athletics a third out of four, in the series. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia.....	0	2	1	6	4	5	0	3	21	2	11	2
Chicago.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	12	5	1

Batteries—Naylor, Rommel and Perkins; Cevengros, Blankenship, Levereite, Carter, Proctor and Schalk. Graham. Winning pitcher—Naylor. Losing pitcher—Cevengros. Umpires—Connolly, Rowland and Ormsby. Time—2h. 35m.

ROQUE TITLE MAY CHANGE HANDS

Champion Keane and Clark Meet Again Today— Challenger Defeated in First Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—Today may witness the crowning of a new world's champion in roque as the tournament of the American Roque Congress draws to a close at Washington Park here. F. E. Clark of Springfield, Mass., is a top-heavy favorite to overthrow J. J. Keane of Chicago, the title defender, despite the spectacular victory of the champion over the challenger in their first-round encounter. They meet for the second time in the Diamond Medal division today.

By a single point over Keane the Massachusetts contender led the scoring in the first round counting 256 points against 112 points for opponents in nine games. Keane, while scoring only one point less, allowed opponents 47 points more. Third in scoring was W. W. Wilson of Chicago with 248 points to his credit and 152 against him. C. G. Carlson of Chicago was fourth with 223 points.

Never before in a championship tourney has a champion scored a double over against his leading challenger as Keane did Thursday. He allowed his opponent only one shot and blanketed him with a series of only one loss Clark received in the entire round.

Playing brilliantly Keane required only 19 minutes to complete the count. Clark won the lag, but missed his court-length attempt to capture the balls and Clark missed a 20-foot cross-court shot.

This left Keane a short shot from which he gathered the balls. Playing with confidence and speed Keane sent his whiteball through 15 arches for a rover. He set up for his blackball. Clark missed a two-cushion shot and Keane promptly went to the rounds with his blackball and staked out.

The loss did not disturb Clark, however, for he plunged into the second round of play and won five straight games. His victims included two former champions, Joseph Kennedy of Chicago and F. E. Turner of Pasadena, Cal., and the greatest number of points any of them scored was six. In these five battles Clark registered 160 points and allowed his rivals only 14.

Keane entered the second round and won two, but lost to Carlson of Chicago, 32 to 18. That was the result of the result of their first meeting. Wilson had a good day winning four out of five matches. He defeated the former champions, Kennedy and Turner, who counted 10 and 20 points, respectively.

W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, O., was re-elected president of the congress at the annual meeting yesterday. W. O. Smith of Chicago and G. S. Underhill of Elkhart, Ind., were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Provision was made for the appointment of three vice-presidents to represent different sections of the United States.

New rules for the conduct of championship tournaments, the classification of players and the arrangement of schedules where divisional tourneys conflict with each other and with the world's championship are to be drafted by the rules committees under instructions of the meeting.

"The Christian Science Monitor is the only paper that has given the world's championship tournament decent attention this year," stated Prof. H. E. Slaughter of the University of Chicago, who is editor of the congress.

"For years its reporters have been the only ones that have bothered to come after information and have the trouble to get it right." On Professor Slaughter's motion the meeting passed a resolution of thanks to the Monitor and its reporters for their "courtesy and attention." Forty-eight members of the league were present reporting for clubs in cities scattered from Portland, Me., to Long Beach, Cal.

The summary:

Diamond Medal Division—First Round
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., 32 to 6.
F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 32 to 6.

J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated G. E. Swanson, Chicago, 32 to 6.
Joseph Kennedy, Chicago, defeated J. J. Keane, Chicago, 32 to 16.

F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., 32 to 15.
F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated Frank Selden, Kansas City, 32 to 15.

Second Round
F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 3.
F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated Joseph Kennedy, Chicago, 32 to 3.

Davis, Newcastle, Pa., defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 32 to 6.
F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., defeated F. E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., 32 to 6.

Turner, Pasadena, 32 to 6.
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 23.
J. J. Keane, Chicago, defeated F. C. Turner, Pasadena, 32 to 6.

C. G. Carlson, Chicago, defeated J. J. Keane, Chicago, 32 to 18.
C. G. Carlson, Chicago, defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 32 to 18.

Frank Selden, Kansas City, defeated C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 32 to 4.
Frank Selden, Kansas City, defeated W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32 to 27.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Joseph Kennedy, Chicago, 32 to 10.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 32 to 11.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 32 to 9.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated F. C. Turner, Pasadena, 32 to 20.

Argenbright, Kansas City, defeated J. J. Keane, Chicago, 32 to 18.
G. E. Swanson, Chicago, defeated C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 32 to 15.

C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., defeated Joseph Kennedy, Chicago, 32 to 11.

MICHIGAN'S COACHING STAFF

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 11.—University of Michigan coaches, who will coach this fall will be in charge of seven varsity coaches, all but two of whom have helped in putting out a Wolverine team for some years past. Coach R. T. Fisher, and one assistant, will handle the reserves, while Coach Mather will again break in the freshmen, with the help of five assistants. This makes a total of 15 men, the largest number ever employed at Michigan on the football coaching staff. F. H. Yost, who for 22 years has been head coach of Michigan football, will again take the reins this fall, while Assistant Director George Little, Wieman, E. J. Sturzenegger, Vick, Barker, and Hoyt will assist in coaching the squad.

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ARCHERY

There is considerable speculation among the archers of the United States as to the outcome of the tournament of the National Archery Association which is to be held at Washington Park, Chicago, Aug. 14, 15, 16 and 17, and at which the championship titles are decided in view of the fact that neither of the two national champions is expected to be present to defend their titles.

The present champion of the United States is Dr. R. P. Elmer of the Pennsylvania Athletic Club, Wayne, Pa., who won the title in 1914 and has held it ever since with the exception of 1921, when he lost it to J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pa., by the narrow margin of two points.

The present champion of the United States is Miss D. D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., who first won the championship title in 1919, when she was 16 years old. Miss Smith did not compete in 1920, but regained the title in 1921 and successfully defended it last year. It is reported that Mr. Jiles, who won the championship in 1921, will also be absent from this tournament.

Among those who may possibly win the title may be mentioned the veteran archer, H. S. Taylor of Greenfield, Mass.; W. H. Palmer Jr. of Wayne, Pa., and Rudolph Legal, a 15-year-old boy Scout who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., but is now attending school at Rome, N. Y.

Mr. Taylor attended and took part in the first tournament of the National Archery Association in 1879, and has been actively interested in the sport ever since. He has on several occasions been the runner-up in the championship meets and on one occasion secured the championship title. He is in his best form and he should be a close contender for the title.

W. H. Palmer Jr. of Wayne, Pa., has been making some remarkably good scores recently and if he holds his present form through the meet next week there is a strong chance that he will stand at the head of the list, and thus win the championship title. Recently he shot an American round making 90 hits, 638 score, a record which has been exceeded by only four people so far as any known records show. This practice score made by Mr. Palmer is considerably higher than any which was ever made in a national tournament. At the annual tournament in 1922, J. S. Jiles, who won the year won the championship title, made a score of 90 hits, 618 score, which has ever since stood as a record in championship meets.

Rudolph Legal was the surprise at the tournament of the Eastern Archery Association, which was held at Jersey City July 3, 4 and 5. Although he has been shooting for only a year, the American round he stood second on the list. Dr. Elmer standing at the head. Legal plans to attend the Chicago tournament and his friends are expecting him to make another brilliant record.

Another archer in the vicinity of Chicago who has done some exceptionally good work in the past is E. J. Rendoff of Lake Forest, Ill. Several years ago he made a practice score in the American round of 90 hits, 682 score. His intentions regarding attending this tournament are not known, but if he attends it is expected he will be a strong contender for the championship titles.

If Miss Smith was planning to be present at the Chicago tournament, it is a foregone conclusion that she would again take the championship title.

At the recent tournament of the Eastern Archery Association Miss Katharine Hovet of Dorset, Vt., who is a novice at the sport, made an exceptionally good record and gives promise of doing much better. She expects to attend the Chicago tournament, and it is very probable that she will stand well up on the list, and may even be a serious contender for the championship.

Another name which may be mentioned in this connection is that of Miss Norma Peirce of Boston. At several former tournaments Miss Peirce was the runner-up to the champion, and her friends are expecting her to make a good record at Chicago.

As there are in the vicinity of Chicago several women archers who are not known outside of their local circles, it is possible that the woman championship this year may go to some archer whose name is not now familiar to the public.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

The Astonishing Adventures of William Vincent Wallace

By FELIX BOROWSKI

AMONG composers who have contributed to the literature of the operatic stage, undoubtedly there have been many whose individual careers have offered incidents as dramatic and as exciting as those they have put on the stage. It is certain, however, that no composer ever experienced so astonishing a succession of adventures as fell to the lot of William Vincent Wallace, composer of "Maritana" and "Lurline."

This reflection was born of the discovery recently in the writer's library of a faded and ancient-looking piano composition by the Irish composer, which—70 years or so ago—had been one of the best sellers in the music stores. Wallace, if the biographical dictionaries are to be believed, was born at Waterford in 1814; but although they are right about the place they are unanimously wrong about the date—for the composer of "Maritana" was given to an appreciative world in March, 1812.

It is well to state at this point that the object of this article is not to renew the rather sere and withered laurels that cluster around the temple of Wallace's fame. "Maritana," to be sure, is greatly esteemed by the patrons of English opera companies, and the trashy text and the treacly tunes of that composition do not offer much that is stimulating to a lover of fine art.

But Wallace the seeker after adventure is another matter. It is because he enjoyed—this very is directly accurate—the most romantic career of any composer whose history has been set forth in print, that this sketch is called into existence.

Father a Bandmaster

Considering that this career was, in its own fashion, unique, it is strange that most of the biographies of the Irish composer pass so lightly over experiences that do not often come to one person. It is strange, too, that the only work that referred to them in detail should have been a French one—a biography by Pougin which was published in 1866 and which long has been out of print.

It was natural enough that Wallace should turn to music, for his father was a bandmaster. He played various instruments well before he was 15 years of age and already at 17 was officiating as organist at Thurles Cathedral. Adventure No. 1 came to the musician at Thurles. It was part of his duties to teach music, and having captured the heart of one of the young women who had looked up to him as artistic mentor, Wallace ran away with her to Dublin, where they were married.

It was about that time that Wallace, who had been connected with the Dublin Theatre Royal as violinist in the orchestra and subconductor, met Alfred Bunn, who combined the business of managing theaters with the writing of opera texts. Probably no other scribbler of verses wrote librettos quite so badly as Bunn did, for the "poetry" in his librettos, "The Enchantress," "The Maid of Artois," "The Brides of Venice," was astonishing even in an age of impossible operatic verse.

Yet Bunn was an influential factor in operatic development in the first half of the nineteenth century. He managed the Theatre Royal, in Dublin, for three years, and it was during his régime that Henrietta Smithson, who inspired so great a passion in Hector Berlioz, trod the boards in Shakespearean roles.

Goes to Australia

In 1835 Wallace discovered that Dublin was too small a field for his energies and ambitions. In company with his wife and sister-in-law he set sail for Australia. This adventure in the thirties was less comfortable than it is now. There were no luxurious steamers—nor indeed, steamers of any kind—that plied the seas to Australia and the voyage in a sailing vessel was long as well as dull.

Having nothing to do, Wallace found time and opportunity to indulge in differences of opinion in regard to almost everything of importance with his companions, so that by the time his vessel sighted Sydney harbor each of them bade farewell to the others. With his fiddle tucked under his arm, Wallace disappeared into the bush west of Sydney. His intention was to devote himself to sheep-raising. About a year later he turned up again in Sydney and, having played the violin—and he played well—at an informal music-making in the city, attracted the attention of Sir John Burke, the Irish governor of the colony, who persuaded him to give a concert, he himself paying for his tickets with 100 sheep.

Civilization, however, proved less interesting to the fiddler-composer than the elemental conditions among the natives. It happened that the Government was about to send an expedition to punish a tribe of cannibals who, living on one of the New Zealand coasts, had captured and killed some English sailors.

Sojourn Among Cannibals

Wallace joined the expedition but when the ship was about to return to Australia he decided to sojourn among the cannibals. He even persuaded another member of the party to accompany him into the interior. The latter was interested in botanical research and the Bay of Taval-Pouna offered opportunities for it.

The two men plunged into the bush and actually had the temerity to search out the cannibals and propose a friendly sojourn in their midst. History does not record what the anthropophagist inwardly thought of this proposal, at least they permitted Wallace to share their daily life.

When the time came for departure, the two Brits made the alarming discovery that their hosts were reluctant to take leave of them. Matters were beginning to look serious when they escaped with the aid of a native woman.

Wallace next joined a whaling expedition. He encountered more adventure than the most seasoned whaler,

for the entire crew threw over the authority of their masters and took toll of them in terrifying fashion. Once more Wallace escaped.

Fiddling for a Queen Wallace's resolution now took him to India. The Queen of Oudh, hearing that an English traveler was passing through the kingdom with a strange musical instrument, sent word to Wallace by her courtiers that a visit to her court would be welcome. She persuaded him to tarry for a year.

Wallace sought other climes, and is next heard from in Valparaiso, Chile, where he gave concerts. It would be interesting to recount the composer's travels in Peru, where in Lima he found himself mixed up in a battle between the Peruvians and the Chileans, the West Indies, Mexico, where he narrowly escaped coming to embarrassing issues with the Inquisition, and in other parts wherein he met with experiences of romantic and perturbing kind.

Eventually he made his way to the United States. If America offers a more prosaic existence than other countries Wallace was able to extract some excitement from it. He was voyaging down the Mississippi in a steamboat in 1845 when the boiler of the vessel blew up and the musician's predilection for getting it too hot water was liberally satisfied.

He had already made fame as a composer of opera. In 1845 he had paid a visit to London and there a friend introduced him to Pitt-Rivers, the latter, whose libretti rivaled those of Alfred Bunn in popularity as well as in literary inferiority, was finishing the text of "Maritana" even as Wallace and his friend Heyward St. Leger called at his house in Portland Square. "Here, Pitt," said St. Leger, genially pushing Wallace into the front hall as the librettist opened the door, "is another Irishman, a compatriot of Balfe; he wants a libretto!" Pitt-Rivers invited them in, prevailed upon the composer to perform some of his tunes and consented to collaborate.

An Immediate Success

The first performance of "Maritana" was given at Drury Lane in 1845. The success of the work was immediate and the popularity of the opera has never ceased. People whose critical sense consists in knowing what they like, and who believe "The Bohemian Girl" a far finer masterpiece of tune than "Die Götterdämmerung," have never tired of "Scenes That Are Brightest" or of "Yes, let me like a soldier fall," or Wallace's chef d'œuvre, "Maritana." It is still very much alive in spite of the aneers of the present century. If Wallace made any money from the opera, he did not succeed in keeping it.

America exercised a curious fascination for the composer. Returning to New York, he put all his savings into a piano factory and lost every cent. He was now "constrained" to take to the concert stage again, and, as in previous years, he made money as well as reputation. Nor was he idle as a composer. The creator of "Maritana" drew from his well of inspiration an endless flow of tunes and his piano pieces were eagerly seized by publishers, and as eagerly played by amateurs, to whom "Le Chant du Berger" and "Les Vents de la Nuit" were a living joy.

"Lurline"

But Wallace made a higher flight than that which was concerned with ephemeral piano pieces. In 1860 he brought out the opera "Lurline" at Covent Garden, London. This made a triumph scarcely less great than that of "Maritana." Crowds packed the theater at every performance, and Payne and Harrison, the impresarios who had undertaken the production of a triumph scarcely less great than that of "Maritana." Crowds packed the theater at every performance, and Payne and Harrison, the impresarios who had undertaken the production of a triumph scarcely less great than that of "Maritana."

Wallace, whose commercial instincts would seem to have been attenuated, made nothing. He sold the performing rights of "Lurline" for 10 shillings, which sum he presented to the widow of a stage carpenter at Covent Garden.

Wallace wrote other operas—"The Amber Witch," "Love's Triumph," "The Desert Flower," etc.—but the something that had made "Maritana" and "Lurline" so appealing to the public was absent from them. He was middle-aged, and excitements were losing their appeal. He settled down to existence in the country and adventure knew him no more.

From his quiet retreat the composer of "Maritana" looked out upon a changing world of art. The music of Robert Schumann was becoming much disliked among the connoisseurs who professed not to be able to understand a note of it. That firebrand, Richard Wagner, was even more audacious, and Liszt was troubling the waters of art greatly.

"There is not the ghost of a tune in the whole lot," said Wallace to Dr. Spark, in the course of a talk with that erudite organist on "rising composers"—and perchance that is why the purveyor of popular melody made up his mind that he would leave the field of art to be tilled by other men, for already a fickle public was tiring of his own.

The Bethlehem Bach Choir

The Silver Anniversary Edition of Raymond Walters, "The Bethlehem Bach Choir" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company), is an enlargement of the "Historical and Interpretative Sketch" of 1918. It brings up to date the account of the activities of the famous choir in Bethlehem, New York, and Philadelphia, and contains additional illustrations.

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Elena Gerhardt

Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Credo

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 9

ELENA GERHARDT, German singer, emphatically declared to

a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Schubert occupies the most exalted niche of all the classicists in her artistic affections. Schubert, according to the dramatic soprano (just returned to New York from recent London and continental appearances to enjoy a period of relaxation in the Adlon-Dachau before the opening of her American season in October), is greatest among song writers "because she is so spontaneous, so prolific, so naive, so infinitely broad and deep of scope."

"Schubert's lyrics are ever new," said the artist. "That is why the more intensively they are studied the more they unfold their exhaustless storehouse of treasure. Those glorious works represent the most brilliant in classic song literature. Schubert, I am convinced, never will succumb to the ravages of time; per contra, age must even bow to his ever bubbling fountain of fresh ideas and youthful expression, the product of an unmatched genius in musical composition."

Of course, Miss Gerhardt expressed also a warm admiration for Schumann and Hugo Wolf, whose works hold an important position in her lieder repertory.

Modern Song Writers

Directing the discussion to modern song writers, the soprano expressed herself as out of sympathy with the "cubists in art."

"Richard Strauss is the outstanding German modernist," she said, "but, unfortunately for me, Strauss composes very little that is suited to my voice and art."

The interviewer recalled that he had heard the singer give an eloquent account of herself in Strauss' "Cecilia" at the Metropolitan Opera House, as assisting soloist with the London Symphony Orchestra headed by Artur Nikisch, in the spring of 1912, during Miss Gerhardt's first American season. Nikisch on that occasion laid down his baton to accompany the vocalist at the piano.

"Artur Nikisch," Miss Gerhardt responded, "always approached a concert as a sacred task. He used to say to me, 'We are doing this because we love our music.' There he sounded the true basis of artistic success."

Value of Solid Grounding

"Many young Americans who have come to me for an audition or advice seemed to me lacking in seriousness of purpose. The main thing usually has been to skip through the necessary study course as quickly as possible in the endeavor to effect short cuts to the public rostrum. In these circumstances little enough knowledge had been acquired of the fundamentals which must be mastered before the right sort of public career can be approximated."

"Now in Europe it is obligatory that a vocal pupil study harmony, theory, musical history and literature. A singer thus taught becomes not alone a vocalist, but an accomplished practical musician equipped for the analyzing of scores and intelligent coping with the myriad complex problems that beset a public artist."

The singer observed that because of her grounding she was able to memorize Schubert's "Die Winterreise" cycle of 24 songs in four weeks.

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As for American songs, Miss Gerhardt said she found impressive moments in the songs of Winter Watts, John Alden Carpenter and Bainbridge Crist, whose "Chinese Songs" she has used on her programs with marked success.

Piano Arrangements of Orchestra Scores

THE conglomeration of notes that frequently confronts the pianist when studying or playing a number arranged from an orchestral score is apt to induce loss of faith in digital dexterity and interpretive keenness.

He may be able to navigate through the maze of notes which the arranger, composer or transcriber inscribed upon the page in the immediate vicinity of the staves, but somehow it appears a distressingly difficult matter for the pianist to produce a flowing, fluent, graceful and sonorously pianistic effect.

The keyboard manipulator is constrained to conclude one of three things: That the selection lacks adequate piano possibilities; that the transcriber failed to approximate the original within reasonable limitations of the changed medium; or that his instrument had best avoid two-hand arrangements of heavily-laden orchestral material.

The host of transcribers who have been at work upon the myriads of two-hand piano arrangements of orchestral works have without question been able craftsmen. They were confronted with the necessity of remaining as true as possible to the original, yet keeping the piano part playable. Many times the piano transcription became nearly unplayable, but so long as it seemed necessary to follow the original closely the result could not well be other than that.

The major criticism leveled toward most such arrangements seems to be that too much effort is made to compress as many notes as possible into the piano score irrespective of the unplausible effect. Instead of arranging a score into a satisfactory piano piece it has been too frequently the case that the result is neither an orchestral nor a piano score, but mostly an application of instrumental heroics to the keyboard, smothering the basic ideas of the score under a deluge of auxiliary notes which in the orchestra are in the background, but in piano performance usually will be as prominent as the chief themes—and sometimes more prominent.

No matter what the grade of difficulty, there is something logical about original piano music that is lacking in most transcriptions. Examine the beautiful slow movement of Beethoven's Fourth symphony. In the piano solo arranged from it the texture of figures is there, note for note, flowing into and around the main theme in such a manner as virtually to submerge it. As a piano solo it is

one of the most ungrateful numbers in existence; when played by the orchestra it is one of the most beautiful ever written.

This slow movement aptly illustrates a chief difficulty in transcriptions. The piano, being an exalted percussion instrument, finds it impossible to sustain a melody as do the violins or voice. Then, when an ocean of figures are added, the result from a playing standpoint is incongruous.

Liszt's transcriptions of Wagnerian opera music for piano solo are much more freely done than his transcriptions of Beethoven. Perhaps this is because the pianist had much opportunity to discuss the arrangements with the composer, gaining the latter's assent to make important changes when advisable.

It is a fact that some composers, in arranging their orchestra works for the piano, have not done so well as a first class transcriber would have done. This was perhaps because they could not approach the subject from an impersonal angle but were imbued with the importance of every note in the score. The piano accompaniments to some of the oratorios, classic and modern, are cases in point.

But transcriptions, however imperfect they may be at times, are indispensable. They give a concrete idea of a big score, though the color, instrumental individuality and contrapuntal flexibility are absent.

G. H.

American Dancers and Their Trials

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Aug. 8

TED SHAWN, the dancer, scolded me well the other day, when I called on him at his manager's office. He gave me, in place of a talk, a talking to; and he addressed, I fancy, not me, really, but the public. Mr. Shawn, I learned, is one of that growing number of persons that mean to develop American types of expression, and that want to furnish independent representation for the United States in the world of art.

"If we are to have an American ballet," said he, "we must have Americans at the head of it. But when a wealthy American spends money on the dance, to what does he apply? To something brought from across the water, every time. When you come to the question of the symphony, you find a better situation. Americans support orchestras, but they do nothing for native dance organizations. I should like to know where some of the symphony orchestras would be, if they had to pay their own expenses in the world of art."

"We are capable of big things, and we are compelled to operate on a shoestring. But wait. We are preparing a company which in two years will go on the road, a native institution of the highest order. The dance, you know, to cut any figure, must be what the artist wants to do, not what he has seen somebody else do. Americans will arrive nowhere by trying to imitate the Russians. From that course of action there could result only mediocrity. That way, they might dance well, but not well enough. What they must have is new ideas, and opportunity to put them into execution before the Russians or others get hold of them."

Mr. Shawn described to me some of the dancing he saw in Spain, in the course of a recent trip to Mediterranean localities. He spoke of having seen a considerable time to actual study and practice of certain gypsy dances. He told me, too, of having visited Algiers, Bou-Saada, Setif, Biskra, Touggourt, Tunis and other places in northern Africa, where he studied ceremonials of one sort and another that might furnish him hints for future programs.

Wire-Pulling in Opera If musicians were always willing to stand out of the limelight for one another in this wise, less would be Ambrose W. Hayter & Son

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Deference in Music

By FULLERTON WALDO

NOT long ago it was my pleasant fortune to attend a garden party at which music was a feature. Inside the old manse, round which the coiled and herbboned aides were eddying with flashes of color and gusts of laughter, the dining room and the ample hallway were told off to lyric and instrumental purposes.

In the dining room was the singer—a baritone known to fame, an artist who is altogether a man, and is justly held in high esteem by all who are sufficiently aware of him. In the hallway were two girls with harp and violin.

There was a distressful want of managing co-ordination. The baritone was to sing, and the girls were to play, alternately. But the performers did not know this. Consequently, the baritone sang for an hour and a half without cessation, and the young women waited, with no sign of annoyance, to do their part.

When he was through, they began, and all present were delighted with them. But they had lost most of their audience, since those who had listened to the singer supposed that he was all, and when he had finished they took their leave immediately.

An Irresistible Delight

Those who note the demeanor of the two girls praised them unreservedly. Said an observant matron: "Each time, as the violinist put her bow on the strings and the harpist's foot was on the pedals to begin, the singer would start afresh. They did not stand upon their rights. They did not expostulate with their hostess, who had been careless of their convenience, and of her agreement with them. They merely smiled, and pretended it made no difference. One of the aides brought them ice cream and cake."

"Just as they started to eat, their turn came at last: they had to begin the 'Swan' of Saint-Saëns. They had no fun all afternoon, except the pleasure of the question of the symphony, you find a better situation. Americans support orchestras, but they do nothing for native dance organizations. I should like to know where some of the symphony orchestras would be, if they had to pay their own expenses in the world of art."

"We are capable of big things, and we are compelled to operate on a shoestring. But wait. We are preparing a company which in two years will go on the road, a native institution of the highest order. The dance, you know, to cut any figure, must be what the artist wants to do, not what he has seen somebody else do. Americans will arrive nowhere by trying to imitate the Russians. From that course of action there could result only mediocrity. That way, they might dance well, but not well enough. What they must have is new ideas, and opportunity to put them into execution before the Russians or others get hold of them."

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THE HOME FORUM

Symbolism in Sea Poetry

FROM the days of early Anglo-Saxonism and the song of "The Seafarer" to the most recent lyrics of Massfield, English poetry has been quickened and invigorated by the salt tang of the sea. To recount the names of all who have written of the sea would be to make a catalogue of English poets. Among them are a few whose kinship with the sea is peculiarly close and intimate—who have turned to it as a symbol of the deepest thoughts. And in no two does it express quite the same mood.

Among American poets, Emerson and Whitman stand out, poets who in their irregular verse convey the ebb and flow, the call of the sea to the human heart. Both can make us feel the power and vastness of the ocean. In England the note of Cunningham's "A wet sheet and a flowing sea" is caught and re-echoed in the poetry of Massfield.

A wet road heaving, shining
And wild with sea-gulls' cries—
And with Massfield it is not only the call of the sea, but of the ships—
Those water-trampling ships that made
me glow . . .
I cannot tell their wonder nor make
known
Magic that once thrilled through me—
He loves not only the sheer beauty,
"those bows so lovely curving, cut so
fine," but the promise that he sees in
them; for the hope of the race lies
with builders of such ships. He can
fill with poetry the very catalogue of
names, as Homer did. He sees, too,
the romance of "the bronzed sailors,"
and he knows that wherever other
roads may go, his road leads him
seaward—

To the white dipping sails
Another poet closely associated in
our thoughts with the sea is Shelley.
But with what a difference! Shelley,
who loved to make little paper boats,
to sail down the isle. His sea
verse—as all of his verse—is light,
airy, evanescent—no bronzed sailors
for him—

I see the deep's untrampled floor,
With green and purple sea-weeds
strown—
I see the waves upon the shore
Like light dissolved in star-showers
thrown.

In the "Ode to the West Wind," he
pictures sea color again—
—the blue Mediterranean . . .
Lulled by the coil of his crystalline
streams,

Or the same Mediterranean, gray and
bleak in the storm.
Keats, on the other hand, conveys
more the sound of the sea—its haunting
loneliness—
It keeps eternal whisperings around

Desolate shores, and with its mighty
swell,
Gluts twice ten thousand caverns till
the spell
Of Heate leaves them their old
shadowy sound.

Or again he makes us feel the majesty—
The moving waters at their priest-like
task
Of pure ablution round earth's human
shores.

Most marvelous of all is the passage
in the sonnet "On Reading Chapman's
Homer," where he compares the reader
on his voyage of discovery to the early
explorer who first

Stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent upon a peak in Darien.

The connection between Shelley and
Keats is even less intimate than that
between Arnold and Clough. Both
make great use of the sea in their
poetry. In Arnold we find in the
"Forlorn" a sea romance of charm
and delicacy unsurpassed. But more
frequently he brings in the sea to
interpret some phase of human
life. In "Dover Beach" he describes
the actual sea, that he may compare
it to the "sea of faith," which once

Lay like the folds of a bright girdle
furled—
But now at ebb tide, it gives only its
Melancholy, long-withdrawing roar.

In "Self-Dependence" the questioner
stands in the glow of a vessel bearing
him "forward, forward o'er the
starlit sea." Or again, the sea ex-
presses the peculiar pathos of isolation
and becomes

The unplumbed, salt, estranging sea.
And in the poem, "The Future," the
man who is "born on a ship"—"on the
breast of the river of time" shall be
soothed and calmed

As the stars and the night-wind
Bring up the scents of an infinite sea.
Similarly Clough expresses isolation
in the "ships becalmed at eve."

Perhaps the most familiar and best
loved of all of Clough's poems is the
one beginning "Say not the struggle
nought availeth," with its beautiful
close "But westward look! the land
is bright" (lines that to the pioneer
American heart have taken on a pecu-
liar significance). Here he uses the
sea, and the tide,

For while the tired waves vainly
breaking
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back through creeks and inlets
making
Comes silent, flooding in the main.

But if Arnold and Clough express
the restlessness of human life in
terms of the sea, Wordsworth uses it
as a symbol of calm. For Words-
worth, too, is a great sea poet.

The gentleness of heaven is on the
sea, he writes in a beautiful sonnet.
In his well-known ode on immortality
he pictures a peaceful existence, from
which he believes souls have pro-
ceeded, "trailing clouds of glory,"
as a vast sea, of which we may
get glimpses in "seasons of calm
weather"—

And see the children sport upon the
shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling
evermore.

Especially significant is that passage
in "The Excursion" (that much under-
rated poem), where we see the child
holding to his ear "the convolutions
of a smooth-lipped shell" which speaks
of its "mysterious union with the
sea." And to the "ear of faith" the
universe is such a prophetic shell to
give "authentic tidings of invisible
things." But to Wordsworth it is not
the tumult or the chaos that is the
fact of this universe, but rather it is
the calm beneath the restless surging
of the waves—

And central peace subsisting at the
Of endless agitation.

Friends For a Day

He met us at high noon, this friendly,
smiling spitz of dusty hue. As nearly
as we can remember he welcomed us
at the corner where the cross-cut
comes out upon the dusty stretches of
the highway that will some day be
known as an avenue or boulevard. It
was as if he had materialized from
the hot dust itself. One moment he
was not; the next he was circling
about us in friendly welcome.

We might have been cherished mem-
bers of his master's family, or old and
intimate friends of theirs and his, so
joyous and sincere was his greeting. A
word or touch from one of us and he
was rolling at our feet, aglow with
happiness and excitement. We might
have been the fulfillment of his fond
dog dreams, goddesses and heroes
of the dog world. We were glad
he could not know us for the stupid
folk we are, toiling in offices and flats
all the week and allowing ourselves
only a brief week-end view of his out-
door world.

The two black spaniels, whom we
had met on previous walks, soon
joined our party, but it was the joyous
spitz, not they, who accompanied us
down the dusty highway in the glare
of that hot noon sun. Past the glass
and-again goat dairy, past the neat
bungalows and garden patches, per-
haps I should say ranches, he followed
like an official representative of the
suburb who sought to honor us.

He proved himself a perfect compan-
ion. When we rested, he rested; when
we detoured through the tempting
shade of Country Club grounds, he
detoured; when we established our-
selves under the monarch of all the
cottonwoods, he established himself
there also; when we explored for
water, he explored for water; only

when we read, he very properly re-
sented it, and slept.

Having made no preparations for a
guest, we had only two extra sausages
and some burnt scraps of bacon for
him at meal time, yet he enjoyed these
crumbs from our table immensely, and
ate them with a relish that few guests
at our table have displayed over more
delicate dishes.

When the shadows had grown long
and cool, and the sun was nearing the
blue peaks in the west, we began to
wonder what we should do with our
newly acquired friend. Whether we
passed to gather goldenrod and sun-
flowers, whether we hastened to insure
ourselves a view of the sunset from
some particular point, our thoughts
were of him and his welfare. We
came to the bungalow that line the
dusty highway back of the Country

Club, but nowhere did anyone rush
out to claim their pet or denounce us
as abductors.

The two black spaniels appeared
again and were greeted with a low,
peculiar whine on the part of the
spitz. We would have given much for
an interpretation. Was it something
about ourselves, the sausages and the
bacon, or just a plain admonition to
them to mind their own business?

He approached each one of us con-
fidingly as we gathered the last of the
wild sunflowers, but we could not
take him with us. Flat dwellers have
no place for dogs, even such jolly pals
as a dusty-hued spitz. We must part,
and soon. We were nearing the car-
line and knew that must be the end for
us. Our hearts were heavy for this
parting that we could not explain to
the beseeching brown eyes. The car
came; we stepped up bravely. We
looked back with bated breath to see
him following down the center of the
street at full speed.

One square, two squares, still he
came, a dusty, indistinct figure against
the paving of the street. The car
sped on and he became more and more
indistinct. It was with a sigh of re-
lief that we saw him at last give up
the chase and turn at the second cor-
ner. That was the last we saw of him,
but the picture of his joyous, leaping
figure has been with us in our quiet
hours ever since.

Old Handicrafts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
On still New England farms, in winter
time,
When high enclosing hills were white
with rime,
The busy hands of women plied
their art
In eager haste; for each must do her
part
Of daily work, with prideful skill and
speed,
To meet the household's never-ceas-
ing need.

The painted clock upon the mantel
kept
Its noisy vigil while the baby slept
Within his hooded crib. In languid
rest,
The house cat purled, with paws be-
neath her breast.
The Franklin stove sent out its grate-
ful glow,
From heavy maple embers, hot and
slow.

Great balls of rag, but newly sewn
and dyed,
Made bright the spindled settle. At
one side,
The rug frame stood, with canvas
stretched and stout;
The clumsy hook went flashing in
and out.

While flowered borders sprang to
being, there,
Pleated quilts grew larger, as each tiny
square
Was fitted into place. The muffled
whirr
Of wheel and distaff made a solemn
stir
Above the voices and the gentle sound
Of laughter, as the friendly talk went
round.

With wise aspiring hearts, these
women strove
To shape some beauty while they
stitched and wove;
And now we seek and hoard as cher-
ished spoil
The mellowed products of their
homely toil.

Margaret Ashmun.

Clouds Across the Canyon

Shadows of clouds
March across the canyon,
Shadows of blue hands passing
Over a curtain of flame.

Grey rain-curtains wave afar off,
Wisp of vapour curl and vanish.
The sun throws soft shafts of golden
light
Over rose-buttressed palisades.
Now the clouds are a lazy procession;
Blue balloons bobbing solemnly
Over black-dappled walls.

Where rise sharp-fretted, golden-
roofed cathedrals
Exultantly, and split the sky with
light.

—John Gould Fletcher.



O. G. Fletcher

Le Croisic-Loire Inferieure

LE CROISIC dots the map with a
period at the end of the railroad
line which has Paris for its il-
luminated initial letter. In reality it is
not a period at all, but a jagged point
of land with a rocky shore on the
ocean side, sculptured into queer
shapes by the restless tides. On the
sheltered side it curves like the blade
of a scimitar about a quiet harbor.

A long jetty follows the water's rim,
white and glaring in the sun, a row of
peaked roofed houses making the one
dark note, except when the fishing
boats come in and the jetty is filled
with sailors in terra-cotta colored
blouses and black gowned women who
have come to meet the boats. From
the high masts of the little fleet the
sardine nets hang like sails of blue
gauze. In the marshes outside the
town, with wide felt hats and
white-coated women rake the salt from
the square pools into snowy mounds.
The salt and the fishing make up the
two industries of Le Croisic which,
during the war, was an aviation sta-
tion for a sector of the American
troops.

Columbines for Roses

One characteristic of the Flower-
Patch is its inability to adhere to
rules and regulations, or any set plan.
I had decided the previous year that
it should be roses, roses everywhere,
the year following; and I schemed
accordingly. I sent down dozens of
new roses, and I also transplanted and
trained and pruned and took cuttings
of those already there. . . . Virginia
and Ursula had also contributed some
roses to the garden, a few bushes of
the dear little white Scotch briar,
several ramblers to cover a rough wall,
and some moss roses, white, pink, and
crimson. . . . Consequently we all
arrived bubbling over with expecta-
tion as regards roses, hoping to find
the place a mass of rosebuds ready
to burst into colour.

What we actually found, however,
was a swaying sea of columbines;
literally thousands and thousands of
blossoms on tall stems—violet, pink,
pale blue, rose, mauve, deep wine red,
white, wedged blue, purple-brown,
yellow, dark blue, and numerous
shades between; some single, some
double, some of the double, but all swing-
ing in the breeze with every
breath of wind.

Of course there were plenty of other
flowers besides these, but the colum-
bines were everywhere, not only in the
beds, but also in the paths, in the cor-
ners of the walls, and even waving from
the roof of the disused pig sty. At first
the eye was carried away by the beau-
tiful colour effect of the masses of
intermingling blues and pinks and
purples, and saw little else.

By degrees one realized that many
other flowers were contributing to the
wonderful expanse of colour. There
were plenty of wallflowers—streaky
yellow and brown, and gleaming gold.
There were tall tulips—scarlet ming-
ling with orange, white splashed with
pink, cream edged with carmine, pale
hazard mixture of colour that never
clashes, never seems crude when seen
in a mass, and is infinitely more cheer-
ful and exhilarating than a formal bed
of self-coloured tulips, where each is
the replica of its neighbours.

Tufts of violas were holding up
appealing little faces, near the edges
of the beds, some primrose colour with
a heliotrope flush on the upper petals,
some yellow with chestnut-brown, and
sundry others. White and purple arabis
hung over stone walls and clambered
about the irregular stone bordering.
Clumps of irises gave a more solemn

trouble enough to keep them from
monopolising the rest of the place!

Thus the garden was "finished off"
with a sturdy edge of uncurving
bracken, soft grasses ready to flower,
bluebells in plenty, tall, blue heads of
the common bugle, the bright, rosy
vetch climbing among it, a spike of
early purple orchids here and there,
and innumerable stars of the pretty
white alyssum; while in the fore-
ground, creeping stealthily farther and
farther over the garden beds, were
plenty of late violets, the equally beau-
tiful blue ground ivy, and the ever-
enterprising tiny yellow clover. More
words can never describe how lovely
was the mass, pushing and edging its
way through the dividing rails, every
flower craning its neck and deter-
mined to be seen at all costs.

Above and beyond, in the higher
parts of this garden (that is largely
built in terraces, the hillside is so
steep) the flowering trees added joy
to life, particularly the laburnums
with their swinging yellow chains, and
the guelder rose tossing its lovely
snowballs in the wind; somehow, I
never think of guelder roses without
seeing them being flung about in a
warm, spring wind or wet with a soft
spring shower—perhaps because the
spring winds upon our hills are al-
ways playing about among the trees
and tossing anything that can be
tossed, and the guelder balls are most
inviting. Their local name, "Tisty-
Tosty Balls," is very appropriate.

Presumably, the rose bushes were
there—they must have been, as they
came into blossom later on; but we
forgot all about them in our surprise
at seeing the army of columbines
which had all sprung from seedlings
that had been left undisturbed.

And we had no complaint to make—
Nature had outdone all our plans, as
she usually does, if given a fair chance.
—Flora Klickmann, "The Trail of the
Ragged Robin."

dignity to the garden, some with hand-
some heads of blue flowers, others
white with a pencilled tracery of mauve.
Bluebells in plenty had escaped from
the near-by wood. Cowslips and poly-
anthus clustered about the edges of
the borders, and, equally at home,
spread over into the path.

Weeds of wild flowers, whichever
you will—were there, it is true, but
many of these helped to give a ground-
work of colour to the whole. The
blue speedwell was particularly wel-
come, and with the blue forget-me-nots
carpeted any available bit of bare
earth.

Where the garden snuggled up to
the orchard rails at the top, and
joined the field where the celt plays,
taller wild flowers banded themselves
with cheerful certainty that no one
would bother about them: it was

drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On the Settling of Questions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a familiar saying to the
effect that a question is never set-
tled until it is settled right. This
axiom contains more truth, no doubt,
than those who repeat it usually are
aware of; for it is scientifically true
that a question is not settled once and
for all until it has been approached
from the standpoint of spiritual truth
and settled in accordance with its de-
mands. Men are coming to accept this
more generally; and present-day ef-
forts to settle affairs between indi-
viduals and those of state, internal as
well as international, on the basis of
right, are most encouraging signs of
the times. That the steady progress
of this situation has in no small degree
resulted from the dissemination of the
teachings of Christian Science, there
can be no doubt.

Christian Science teaches that God
is divine Principle, the one cause, as
well as the one law-giver and govern-
or of the spiritual or true universe.
Since God's law is unchangeable, it
governs the universe of permanent
ideas with unerring precision and with
perfect impartiality; hence, all in
God's realm—that is, in the true or
real universe—is governed in accord
with His perfect law. Divine Prin-
ciple, then, governs its perfect ideas
with justice, mercy, love; and since,
as the Bible declares, God made all
that was made, there is no reality
outside the perfect realm of divine
Mind, where God as Principle reigns
in perfect order and righteousness.

But, one may ask, what has that to
do with settling questions in human
affairs on the right basis? Every-
thing; for only as the affairs of man-
kind are brought into accord with
divine law are they placed upon the
basis of reality and, therefore, rightly
governed. To be sure, the effort is
constantly made to order the affairs
of men in accordance with human will
and desire; and into such arrange-
ments there always enter selfishness,
greed, animosity, and self-seeking,
which defeat the very ends of justice.

Human will alone can never arrive at
the right solution of mankind's prob-
lems. By its very nature it is selfish;
and personal desires, of a necessity,
run counter to those of other mortals;
hence there is no general acceptance
of a decision so arrived at. Christian
Science is furnishing almost innum-
erable examples of the right solution
of problems of every kind, some of which
are quite impossible to solve in any
other way. This success is attained
by adhering strictly to divine Prin-
ciple and its high demands. Only that
which conforms exactly and complet-
ly to the demands of Principle can by
any means enter into this solution, for
God governs all that really exists
through the perfect law of Love.

Moreover, justice, which is an attri-
bute of divine Love, demands that
every consideration that does not con-
form to Truth be eliminated. Further-
more, since God is the eternal and
infinite Truth, only that which is good
and true is eternal and can endure.
Evil, wrong, injustice, have no place
or permanence in God's realm. Hence,
is it not palpable that only on the
basis of eternal Truth can questions
be rightly settled? Any settlement
which includes an element or phase
of evil or wrong contains something
that is not permanent, that is untrue
and unjust, and must finally give way
before the omnipotence and omnipres-
ence of infinite good. The Master's
parable of the house built upon the
sands is exactly pertinent. The wise
man built his house upon the rock,
that is, upon the Christ, Truth; and
we read, "The rain descended, and the
floods came, and the winds blew, and
beat upon that house; and it fell not:
for it was founded upon a rock." And
the Master declared that those who
heard his sayings and did not do them
—that is, who did not settle their
questions on a right basis—were like
the foolish man who built his house
upon the sand, and when the rains
came and the winds blew, it fell; and
"great was the fall of it." The winds
of adversity in human affairs are sure
to blow; and only that house built
upon the solid foundation of right, in
which there is no element of error,
under any name or guise whatsoever,
can stand.

In speaking of the great conflict
which appears to wage between truth
and error, between good and evil, Mrs.
Eddy says in her chief work, "Science
and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures" (p. 288): "The suppositional
warfare between truth and error is
only the mental conflict between the
evidence of the spiritual senses and
the testimony of the material senses,
and this warfare between the Spirit
and flesh will settle all questions
through faith in and the understand-
ing of divine Love." That, apparently,
a conflict between the claims of evil
and good is to continue for some time
to come, there seems to be little doubt.
The question of right and wrong is to
be continually agitated. But it should
be remembered that it is the troubled
waters which are healed. The remedy
is at hand; and all questions will be
finally settled aright, for they are to
be settled upon the basis of universal
divine Love. Nothing is to be gained
by delay in the adoption of Truth as
the basis of all activity.

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AND
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By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

THE very lively discussion in a Williamstown "round table" over the ethical right of nations advanced in civilization—by which we commonly mean advanced in the industrial arts and the accumulation of wealth—to govern backward peoples was interesting and stimulating. Naturally, the two British representatives, Mr. Philip Kerr and Sir Edward

The Government of Backward Peoples

Grigg, M. P., both former secretaries to Lloyd George, strongly maintained the moral and ethical justification for the exercise of this power. Professor Blakeslee of Clark University defended the Jeffersonian maxim, "All just government depends on the consent of the governed," and declared that the effort of advanced nations to govern backward peoples was often a curse to the natives and an incentive to war. Both of the professor's contentions may be accepted as supported by innumerable historic facts, and yet it may be doubted whether their truth wholly destroys the position that government of backward subject peoples, even against their will, frequently is necessary to their own good and to the advancement of humanity as a whole.

Often it is contact with civilization rather than the extension of modern systems of government that destroys the ancient and idyllic life and customs of primitive peoples. The case of the disappearing folk of the Samoan and Hawaiian Islands furnishes a good illustration. Beautiful and attractive as seemed their form of life when untouched by modernity, it began to disappear as soon as the Yankee whalers made their harbors ports of call. It was well on the way into oblivion before any foreign governmental authority was exerted over these islands.

And again there arises the question as to what constitutes progress, and what is the supreme good of a people. No foreign power has ever exerted any suzerainty over Japan, nor enforced its system of government upon the Japanese people. It is true that the United States did, at the mouths of Commodore Perry's cannon, open the Island Empire's ports to commerce against the protest of the Mikado. Thereafter, without coercion, Japan gradually adopted Western customs, political, industrial, and financial. Its people now enjoy the blessings of compulsory military service. Like Western peoples, they understand the meanings of a national debt. Taxes have descended upon them with the other blessings of advanced nations. The factory is displacing the simple and artistic home handicrafts of old. And, finally, the Nation which 100 years ago knew no extremes of fortune understands today the force of Henry George's maxim, "The pauper is the complement of the millionaire."

But these are results merely of contact with civilization. They have only indirect bearing upon the problem of the Williamstown "round table." And, after all, ought not that question be judged pragmatically—does not the justification of the control of a backward people rest on the results obtained?

Today there is demand that the United States withdraw from the Philippines. But we know of no traveler, whatever his nationality, who has questioned the enormous advantage to the Filipinos of the quarter-century of American control. There is bitter denunciation of Japan for remaining in Korea. Yet he who will compare the condition of Korea with that of its neighbor, China, to the south, will have no doubt as to the country in which life and property are the safer. England has virtually retired from Egypt, but if the student of politics will look back to the condition of Egypt before British domination, and note the nature of the public works and the advancement of agriculture which have been accomplished under British control, he will not question the beneficence of that Administration. Perhaps the monumental and classic illustration of the government of backward peoples is the British administration of India. Of this there has been criticism abroad, but there is criticism of every government even in its home affairs. There is discontent among the various Indian peoples, but discontent seems inseparable from government, as witness the turmoil in the middle west of the American Union.

What control by a more advanced power has meant for India may well be judged by comparing its present state with that of China. The Indian problem is vastly the more complex. Its multitudes of people are divided by lines of race, religion and caste into innumerable bitterly hostile camps. Yet it is not from India that come the daily reports of civil war, of cities looted, of governments overthrown, of foreigners seized by bandits. China furnishes the world with this edifying testimony to the virtues of self-government and freedom from foreign domination. An object lesson of this character is more convincing than volumes of argument based upon philosophical abstractions.

CERTAIN recent happenings in Paris present in rather a curious light Americans coming from a country in the fundamental law of which is incorporated the theory of the equality of men. Indeed, the French Government has been put to a good deal of embarrassment in its effort to curb the insistence of these visitors from the land of the free upon the

American Race Intolerance

theory that a difference in the color of the skin involves a fundamental difference in the rights of human beings before the law. Not long ago a party of Americans riding on a bus in Paris had the supreme effrontery to make violent protest against the presence of a party of French African officers on the same vehicle. It was necessary for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to issue a formal warning that there could, and would, be in

France no such bar against colored citizens as the Americans desired to have raised. Shortly thereafter in a night club on Montmartre—a place, it is true, where one would not look for the expression of the best American sentiment—two French citizens of African descent, one of whom was a barrister practicing in the French courts, were violently ejected by a party of Americans. Like most exhibitions of racial intolerance, these incidents seem to be in danger of multiplying, and the French Government is seriously embarrassed by them.

It is well known to traveled persons that in France the color line is not drawn as in the United States. This would seem to be a demonstration of the greater sincerity of the doctrine of equality in the French Republic. Of course, to some extent, it is the result of the intimate connections between France and its North African colonies, and the very great part that the people of those colonies must play in the defense of the realm. This absence of any racial prejudice in France makes it impossible for the French to understand the resentment caused in Germany by the assignment of African troops to the occupation of certain sections of the Ruhr. Perhaps that indignation is to some extent simulated for political effect, but at any rate it is incomprehensible to the French, though more readily understandable in the United States.

We think that intelligent and open-minded Americans will deplore the exhibition of racial intolerance given by some of their representatives on pleasure bent in Paris.

It is unquestionably true that during the last week many thousands in the United States and elsewhere have gained a more correct estimate of both Harding, the man, and Harding, the President, than they had troubled, or cared, to gain in the months before. Hence, it is the more interesting to learn of a recent appraisal of himself which Warren G. Harding made to a friend a few days before his last departure from Washington. The friend was John A. Stewart, who, as chairman of a committee of the Lawyers' Club in New York, was to have welcomed President and Mrs. Harding to that city on Aug. 28 on their way home from the Alaskan tour. In a conversation with Mr. Stewart, it appears, Mr. Harding told of his plans to visit the west, Alaska, and Canada, "on a mission of sheer friendship," and declared that thereafter no matter how much criticism his course might arouse, as a result of being interpreted as amiable weakness, he intended to approach every problem with good will in his heart instead of hatred.

Mr. Harding's Appraisal of Himself

"If I am misunderstood, and another course is demanded of me, then I shall accept, as I must, what fate may have politically in store for me," he is quoted by Mr. Stewart as having said. "But I will not change my policy of good will," he added, "even though it lead to my defeat for another term to the Presidency and relegation to private life." There is a remarkable depth of feeling and power of manliness in the expression of such sentiments in this manner, and those who ponder them will gain a clearer understanding of many of Mr. Harding's policies than would be obtained by almost any amount of argumentation and combative discussion relative to the pros and cons surrounding them.

But there was an even more incisive comment which he made upon his sense of right and wrong in regard to his future conduct when he declared his conviction that, good will being the only solvent of ill will, those questions which are settled by armed force are never permanently settled, "for problems can be solved fundamentally only as they are worked out in a spirit of neighborly good will." Hence he intended, it seems apparent, to make a special effort during the remainder of his term of office to approach every question, so far as he could, with neither bias nor ill will, but patiently applying good will and a friendly feeling to their settlement.

This means more than appears on the surface, for, as Mr. Stewart intimated, if Mr. Harding had been re-elected to the Presidency, during his second term he would most probably have visited several other countries in the same neighborly way he visited Alaska and Canada, endeavoring thereby to become for all the world the exemplar of the new politics. He spoke, it appears, to Mr. Stewart, of "good will as an affirmative policy in all political relationships, domestic and international," and as the apostle of good will his kindness and the true vigor of his policies are not lost, but will insure for him an enduring place in the affections of his countrymen and the world.

THERE can be no least doubt that Japan has lost confidence in militarism as a medium for expansion. It is true this reverses a sentiment of a decade's standing, culminating in the Great War, which so markedly gave the chauvinists a temporary upper hand; but the fact remains. Japanese ideas on the subject were upset sadly with Germany's defeat; by their calculations it should have won. There came a further shock when Japan's occupation of East Siberia gained for it suspicion instead of respect. Then, too, there is throughout the archipelago great discontent over the high taxes, necessitated by the costs of an army and navy out of proportion to the country's resources or legitimate needs. All in all, it is not difficult to understand the depth and breadth of the change in Japanese opinion in this regard. It has come rapidly, too. When Admiral Baron Kato landed at Yokohama after the Arms Conference, police had to protect him from a jeering mob, yelling: "Kato-Baka" ("Kato the fool!") yet a few weeks later, in a Tokyo park, was held a mighty demonstration in favor of military reductions.

In brief, here is the one phase of Japanese news which, for a round year, has been most consistently noteworthy. Some have attached to it the word "pacificism," though it is, of course, more accurately described as a general

Japan's Change of Heart

awakening to the needs not only of present-day Japan but of all the nations on six continents. A bald brief of half a dozen happenings of this sort will indicate how promising is the story:

July 5, 1922—Army reorganization plans announced, amounting to a cut of some 20 per cent. Before 1922, 2318 officers and 60,228 men to be discharged. Already this has affected 871 officers and about 50,000 men.

Aug. 16, 1922—Scrapping begun on 14 line war vessels, with a reduction in personnel affecting 12,155 officers and men.

Aug. 19, 1922—Capt. K. Mizuno (retired), author of a popular book dealing with an anticipated war with the United States, says he has completely reversed his view, and urges disarmament.

Nov. 14, 1922—Eight nation-wide organizations unite in "The Japanese Peace Council," "to accelerate the reduction of armament in Japan."

Dec. 2, 1922—All "militaristic ideas" ordered eliminated from school histories, which are "to teach a friendly understanding of foreign lands."

May 2, 1923—Student demonstrators compel the abandonment of a Tokyo meeting of the Association for the Study of Military Science.

While this list is not necessarily brought up to date, it shows sufficiently the progressive nature of the general trend of events.

THAT the funniest people are those who are so solemnly in earnest that they do not even know that they are funny, has long been contended by impartial observers. Professional humorists are usually so concerned with their attempts to create laughter that they do not realize that the best of the joke is in their labored effort to be comic. "Life," the oldest and most popular American humorous publication, has given many occasions for mirth in its departments of verse, prose and sprightly drawings, but rarely has it succeeded so well as in a recent issue, in which it editorially undertakes to explain that the people most responsible for the law violation that has arisen under the Eighteenth Amendment are the wicked drys who secured the adoption of that measure. Writing for the page that professedly is devoted to the serious discussion of important public issues, Mr. Edward S. Martin says:

When the Fun Makers Become Serious

The major part of the responsibility for the law-breaking that goes on, and is a great evil and a source of immense demoralization, belongs on the shoulders of the drys. . . . So the chief part of the blame for the lawlessness which prevails belongs to the drys.

As the slangy urchin says of something astounding: "Can you beat it?" Has anything funnier appeared in its proper place before or after "Life's" editorial page? The villains in the drama of moonshining, bootlegging, liquor smuggling and disrespect for law are the many millions of citizens whose votes first made the greater part of the country dry, and finally, through their lawfully elected representatives, submitted and ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. If liquor selling was free and unlimited, there would be no lawbreaking of the kind under discussion, and peace, order, and harmony of the corner-saloon brand would reign supreme!

Possibly Mr. Martin may have heard of the Sunday-closing law of New York, intended to give the many thousands of clerks employed in shops one day's rest each week. He may even know that this law is frequently violated, and that many arrests have been made for keeping shops open on Sunday. Is he prepared to affirm that the major part of the responsibility for this particular form of lawbreaking belongs on the shoulders of the workers who secured the enactment of the law? Of course, these laws conflict with the merchant's rights to run his business as he pleases. If he breaks the law, he is not to blame. It is the people who protested against seven days' work who caused all the trouble. Since the law is often violated, the remedy is simple—repeal it. Why should the welfare of employees be allowed to interfere with the profits of shopkeepers? If a law does not suit some persons, it should be repealed, and the wicked people who promoted its enactment should be punished.

Editorial Notes

AMERICANS who have shown an inclination during the last few years to complain at the heaviness of the income tax in the United States may find food for thought in a consideration of the situation in Great Britain. Before the war the normal income tax amounted there to about one shilling in the pound, or 5 per cent. During the war it was rapidly raised to six shillings in the pound, and at the last budget it was lowered from five shillings to four shillings and sixpence. This means that today, more than four years after the end of the war, the normal income tax payer must give to his Government 22½ per cent of his income. There are slight variations, of course, but the figure given represents an average one. Evidently the relatively small income tax demanded in the United States is not properly appreciated by the average citizen.

YESTERDAY'S observance throughout the whole United States was one which has left so deep an impress upon the thoughts of most of its participants that it will be many days before it is forgotten. Everywhere, in large city and in small hamlet, in massive church and humble chapel, in the open air or in the log cabin, was presented the picture of a mighty people humbly but sincerely paying its noblest tribute to a great man. Sectarian differences were forgotten. The sense of brotherhood which constituted so eminent a feature of Mr. Harding's own character was manifest on all sides. There is hardly any experience which binds a people more closely together than a great and common sorrow.

A NEWS report from Madrid states that the Spanish Government recently summarily dismissed the Civil Governor of Palencia for publicly taking part in a bull fight, in which he himself killed a young bull. This fact is respectfully called to the attention of those who are unable to see any evidences of progress in the world's activities.

Athletics and the Press

By AMOS ALONZO STAGG

Mr. Stagg, since 1900, has been Professor and Director of the Department of Physical Culture and Athletics at the University of Chicago. He was the president of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges in 1911-12, and served as a member of the American Committee for the Olympic Games in 1906, 1908, 1912 and 1916.

THE influence of the sporting news columns of the daily newspapers on the making of citizenship, for good or for ill, is in my judgment little realized. That there is such an influence, that it is very great, and that, whether the sporting editors and their readers realize it or not, it is setting its mark continually on the youth of the country—these are facts to which long experience in athletics, coupled with observation, bears witness.

The greatest fight that amateur athletics, with all its vast possibilities for the forming of manhood and citizenship, has on its hands is to win its proper basis. The great commercialized sport interests, such as baseball, fighting and wrestling, unintentionally are the greatest enemies of amateur sport. They create the chief setbacks we have in securing the large character-building values out of sport. You cannot possibly get the fullest results in the developing of character from a sport that is tainted with commercial interest. The roots of commercialized sport reach far down into the schools, and its influence penetrates much deeper into the public thought. It is able to do this because so much is made of it in the daily press.

It seems as if the sporting departments of most of our newspapers exist chiefly for the purpose of backing the commercial interests in sport. The vast mass of the influence of the sporting departments is centered there. When you concentrate columns of daily matter on professional sport, the effect cannot be otherwise than to make it the acme of ambition in the hearts of countless boys.

Now some might argue that this influence will be stimulating in the youth and therefore a real blessing. On the contrary, if the newspapers would center on amateur sports, they would get the same results without the evils.

I have a theory that if we could get the support of the newspapers on amateur sports we could thereby do more to make strong, splendid citizens than through almost any other agency. I have a very strong belief in that. Of course we shall never succeed in doing it because this is not Utopia, but I believe in shooting for those things, just the same. Unless a whole lot of us struggle to counteract the influence of commercialized sport, it will have a positively damaging influence on the life of the youth of the Nation.

I cannot imagine a more powerful agency for developing strong and right-minded citizens than to have the concentrated influence of the newspapers of the country in setting up the amateur ideals. If there could be an exchange of the relative position of the professional and the amateur in the columns of the newspapers, it would be no more than a decade, in my belief, before there would be an enormous gain in the type of citizens that we had—particularly in the matters of fair play, square dealing and common every-day honesty.

The influence of loyalty to the organization which is brought out so predominantly in the development of amateur athletics, along with unselfishness, self-sacrifice, co-operation, team play and other worth-while qualities, could not fail to react favorably on the social and family life of the Nation.

It is notorious that the fundamental idea of professional sport is to get all you can, no matter how you get it. That is why it is professional. There may be nothing illegal, there may be nothing dishonest about it. The fundamental idea of amateur sport is to give—that is, to give the best that one has, in order to produce a worth-while accomplishment purely for individual honor or team success.

On the one hand there is the development of the acquisitive side of human nature, on the other the development of the "give" side. Which makes the better citizens?

The field of amateur athletics includes both school and college athletics, as well as other amateur sports. Between school and college athletics, the former is vastly more important. There are so very many more boys in the public schools than those who get to college, and they are then at the more formative age. The relative importance numerically of school and college sports in the life of the Nation might be twenty to one in favor of the former.

College athletics is, however, tremendously vital. Its importance is that it hits the future leaders of the Nation. The educational and the moral values of college sports are of the utmost consequence. More than that, they furnish the ideals and stimulate the ambitions of thousands of high school boys who aspire to make the college teams.

College football gets excellent publicity. University of Chicago teams receive very good notice from the press, which I greatly appreciate and which I am glad to acknowledge. The newspaper publicity which the college teams receive undoubtedly helps school athletics a great deal.

However, the great majority of boys, who do not expect to go to college, lose most of the value of this impetus. Their own sports are largely ignored or crowded out by the columns of professional sport news. It would certainly do a great deal of good if the papers printed more news about the school teams. Then there are playground leagues, industrial and church leagues, and a host of other amateur athletic activities that would be immensely helped by greater newspaper attention. The field of amateur athletics is immeasurably bigger than the public has any idea of. From the slight glimpse of it given in most of the daily papers, the public can gain no conception of the volume of amateur athletics in this country.

In the sporting pages of the press, for three-quarters of the year, there are two big forces: the force of commercialized professional athletics and the force of college athletics. They are two giants. Commercialized athletics is measurably the bigger giant from the standpoint of its power through publicity. But the giant of college athletics is more powerful from the standpoint of effect on the youth for good.

For that reason we must not let evils come in to dominate our college athletics. It would spell disaster. The two great evils, of course, are, first, the creeping in of the professional thought, largely due to the influence of commercialized athletics, and, secondly, unfair recruiting in order to produce winning teams. This is a practice that hits at the foundations of fair play. Enthusiastic friends and alumni who sponsor it do the colleges an ill service.

If we could get the press on our side, to recognize the fundamental idea of amateur athletics as the most worth while influence in the sporting world, and to give it the predominant position in the sporting columns of the newspapers just because of what it can do for the upbuilding of the youth of our country, the newspapers would be making an extremely valuable contribution to our Republic.